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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 88 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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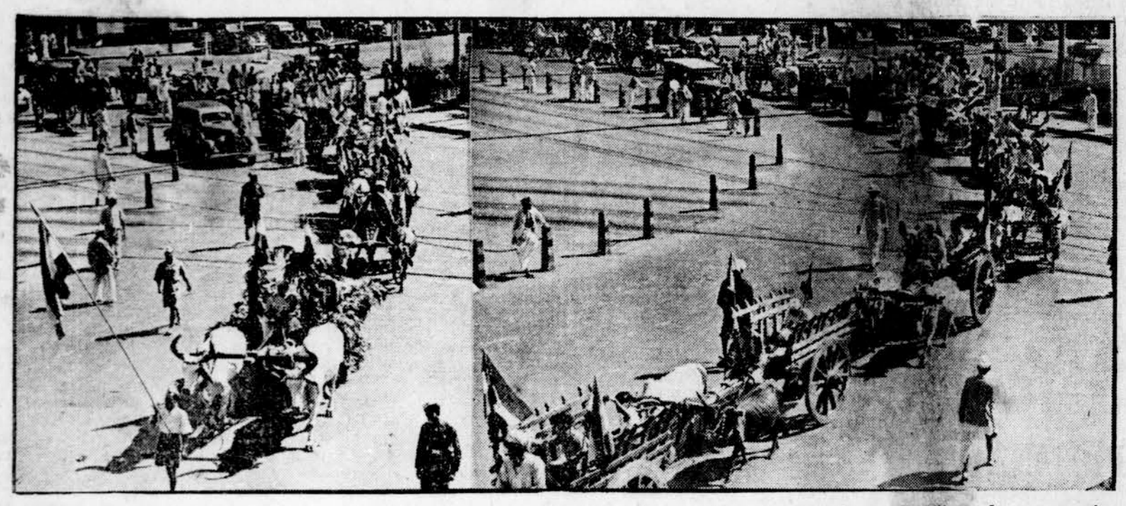
German Columns Enter Bardia

SPINNING WHEEL ON WHEELS



A novel feature of the mile-long procession taken out in the city was the spectacular spinning demonstration in moving bullock carts. The picture shows some of these carts wending their way towards Chowpati sands.

MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN DEAD

COCHIN, April 13.

Sri Rama Verma, the Maharajah of Cochin passed away last night at 11-30 at Chowera.

The news was received throughout the State with intense regret. All public offices and shops remain closed.

ASTHMATIC TROUBLE SEQUEL.

His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin Sir Rama Varma, developed asthmatic trouble last evening and passed away at about midnight, despite the best medical aid. The funeral took place this morning at Vellarapalli and was largely attended.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan, who was at Madras arrived by Cochin Express and paid his last homage to the remains of the late ruler.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary announces that all public offices, courts and schools will be closed for three days from April 15, as a mark of respect to the memory of His Highness' State mourning will be observed for one year.

The most note-worthy reform inaugurated by the late Maharajah is the introduction of responsible Government with the appointment of a minister for rural development. The successful completion of the Cochin harbour is another notable event of His Highness' regime.—

His Highness Sri Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Cochin, was born, in 1861, but ascended the Gadi in 1932. Under him Cochin State made notable progress in political and educational field. It will be recalled that Cochin stands first in roll of honour in literacy. An orthodox man to the core, he loved art and was a patron of 'Kathakali.'

Travancore's Condolences

TRIVANDRUM, April 13.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has sent a message to the new Maharaja of Cochin stating that he heard with great sorrow about the demise of His Highness Maharaja Sir Ramavarma, conveying his sincerest sympathy and condolences to the new Maharaja and his family.

The Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has sent the following telegram to the new Maharaja:—"Will Your Highness please accept my respectful condolences and sympathy on the unexpected and lamentable demise of His Highness."—A. P

LONDON, April 13.

Turkey is taking further steps to prepare the country for any emergency and measures against parachutists are to be included in the latest defence exercises.—Reuter.

Bombay Honours Martyrs Of Jallianwalla

MILE-LONG PROCESSION PARADES STREETS

Thousands Renew Resolve Not To Rest Till Freedom Is Won

A week of hectic activity which marked the observance of the National Week in the city of Bombay, came to a close at a mammoth meeting, held at Chowpatty, on Sunday evening. Speeches stressing the importance of the constructive programme, and the promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity, in particular, were made at the meeting which was presided over by Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai and addressed by Pandit Sunderlal and Messrs. Mahadev Desai, S. A. Brelvi and Abidalli Jafarbhai.

MOVING EXHIBITION

The crowd of people attending the meeting was swelled by a huge procession which started from Azad Maidan and paraded through Kalbarevi Road, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank, Vithalbhai Patel Road and Sandhurst Road for two hours. The procession itself was unique in character inasmuch as it could be described as a miniature moving khadi exhibition and demonstration of spinning and other village industries.

As many as fifty spinning centres and clubs carried out an intensive programme of sacrificial spinning throughout the week. The Khadi and Village industries exhibition which was declared open on the fifth instant has been attracting ever increasing numbers of people.

Besides those who were in the procession Mr. N. M. Joshi and Miss Godavari Gokhale were present at the meeting at Chowpatty.

SPECTACULAR PROCESSION

The most spectacular procession of recent times taken out in the city of Bombay on Sunday afternoon in celebration of Jallianwalla Bagh day, created a profound impression on the minds of thousands of holiday-makers at Chowpatty and other places, particularly because of the novelty provided by the row of 125 bullock-carts. Decorated with the tricolour, the carts wended their way slowly through the thoroughfares of the city from Dhobi Talao to Chowpatty. It looked like a miniature exhibition on wheels with five hundred Takli spinners seat-

(Continued on page 8)

SURPRISE FOR ROOSEVELT

Danish Protest Against Taking Over Of Bases In Greenland

MINISTER IN AMERICA RECALLED

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The Danish Minister in Washington, who recently signed the agreement by which the United States is to take over bases in Greenland, has been recalled to Denmark by the German-controlled Danish Foreign Office in Copenhagen.

It has been announced in Copenhagen that the agreement is cancelled on the ground that it was concluded without the knowledge of the King of Denmark or the Danish Government.

At the same time the Danish Government has protested to the United States Government against their project to establish bases in Greenland.

The United States press continues to express warm satisfaction at the action of the Government in concluding the Greenland Agreement.—Reuter.

Stop Press On Page 7

BRITAIN AND IRAQ

No Recognition To New Regime

LONDON, April 13.

The British Government does not recognise the authority of the present unconstitutional regime in Iraq, it was pointed out in well-informed quarters in London to-day. The view taken here is that the decisions attributed to the group which has seized power in Iraq are without legal validity.—A.P.

Soviet Recognises Japanese Conquest!

PACT OF FRIENDSHIP AND NEUTRALITY SIGNED

Tokio Assures Integrity Of Republic Of Mongolia

MOSCOW, April 13

A Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact was signed at 2 P. M.

Under ARTICLE ONE of the Pact the two parties agree to maintain peaceful and friendly relations between them and to respect each others territorial integrity and inviolability.

ARTICLE TWO provides that in case either party becomes the object of military action by one or more third parties, the other party shall observe neutrality throughout the entire period of such a conflict.

ARTICLE THREE provides that the Pact shall come into force from the day of completion of ratification by both parties and shall remain in force for five years, after which it will be automatically prolonged for five years unless one of the parties gives notice to abrogate one year before its expiration.

ARTICLE FOUR provides for the ratification as soon as possible and exchange of ratification documents at Tokyo.

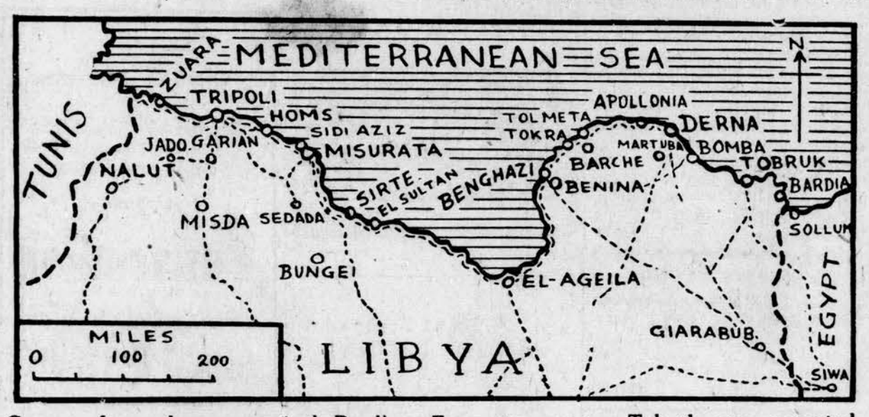
A joint declaration issued at the same time as the signature says that Japan respects the territorial integrity and inviolability of the peoples of the Republic of Mongolia while the Soviet Union respects the territorial integrity and inviolability of the Empire of Manchukuo.—Reuter.

MATSUOKA LEAVES MOSCOW

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, left for Tokyo on Sunday evening after signing, on behalf of his country, the five-year Neutrality Pact with the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

The Japanese Prime Minister, Prince Konoye, in a statement says that negotiations with a view to bringing about fundamental adjustment of Japan's relations with the Soviet Union have been proceeding for some time. He concludes: "It is my belief that the present Pact has epoch-making significance in the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union and that it will greatly contribute towards the promotion of world peace. I have no doubt that the Pact will serve as the basis of rapid solution in a concrete manner of the various pending questions between the two countries".—Reuter.



German forces have occupied Bardia. Encounters near Tobruk are reported. Fighting is taking place in Sollum.

BERLIN CLAIMS FALL OF BELGRADE

Hungarians Forces Occupy Disputed Territory: Yugoslav Retreat In Dalmatia: R. A. F. Active In Northern Greece

LONDON, April 13.

The Berlin radio announces that German troops have entered the open city of Belgrade.

HUNGARIAN ADVANCE

Hungarian troops occupied by Saturday the whole of the triangle of former Hungarian territory which Hungary claims, according to a Budapest radio announcement.

It is also claimed that Hungarian parachutists seized bridges far ahead of their army and are continuing to hold them until their mechanised troops arrive.

The announcer added that the Yugoslavs in their attempt to hinder the Hungarian advance blew up several bridges.

A Strategic Retreat

The majority of the Yugoslav forces have withdrawn intact into the mountains where they will be able to hold out as long as supplies reach them from the Dalmatia coast.

This statement by the Yugoslav Embassy spokesman in Ankara was quoted by the Ankara correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting system on Saturday, says a New York message.

Sarajevo Bombed

Another Yugoslav town has been bombed by the Germans, namely, Sarajevo, the Capital of Bosnia—the city where the assassination of the Austrian Archduke was the immediate cause of the war of 1914. The German News Agency claims that direct hits were made on large troop camps between the railway station and the town, causing extensive destruction and large fires.—Reuter.

Position In Yugoslavia

The position in Yugoslavia was described in London to-day as being slightly more comforting In southern Yugoslavia the Germans have been driven back to Suha Reka and Yugoslav troops are now advancing on the Kacamik Gorge.

German armoured forces have been encountered at the village of Tobola about twenty miles from Belgrade, and the village is now isolated. In the Kragujevac and Krausevac areas the Yugoslavs are holding their own and have retaken Brokuplje.

In northwest Yugoslavia the situation was still confusing at an early hour to-day, according to reliable information reaching London, though the Yugoslavs are resisting on both sides of the Morva river.

There are indications too that the Yugoslav Commanders, who, according to a German broadcast had been asked by General Simovitch to act independently, were apparently acting on their own and some of them appeared to be doing their job quite well and fighting down from the mountains.

Earlier News On Page 7

BATTLE OF THE DESERT

London Neither Denies Nor Confirms Nazi Claims

CAIRO, April 13.

An enemy mechanised column on Saturday occupied Bardia after making detour round Tobruk according to well-informed quarters.

Bardia was previously evacuated by British troops.

Fighting is now proceeding near Sollum.

Fighting is also proceeding in Tobruk area.

Skirmishes

Skirmishing has taken place and there have been encounters with enemy mobile troops in the area Gazala, Eladem, Tobruk and Bardia, states a War Office 'communique' issued in London-day.

London Keeps Mum

Regarding the position in Cyrenaica it is pointed out in London that the War Office 'communique' referred to encounters with enemy mobile troops in the Tobruk-Bardia area.

At the same time the War Office did not wish either to confirm or deny German claims for the very obvious reasons that the Germans might be issuing claims with the object of eliciting information from the British. It was stressed that German claims from this area were not always correct.

R. A. F. fighters and bombers continued harassing attacks on enemy positions, aerodromes and motor transport in Cyrenaica on Saturday and throughout Friday night. A number of enemy tanks and other vehicles formed up for an attack near Tobruk were repeatedly bombed and dispersed. Many vehicles were damaged or destroyed.

Determining Quality

It is noteworthy that the Axis has not claimed that its forces have taken any prisoners in "surrounding Tobruk and occupying Bardia", writes "Reuter's" Diplomatic Correspondent.

This factor is determining quality of success in desert warfare. How big a British garrison was left in Tobruk is General Wavell's secret. No Commander could face with equanimity the prospect of investing this fortified town in the heat of the oncoming Libyan summer. There is no water for miles around and the sand irradiates heat which must be experienced to be believed.

The garrison, on the other hand, is well supplied with water, has the shelter of the cuttings made by the Italians in the rock formations and can always be relieved or reinforced by sea of which Britain has command.

If the Axis ignores Tobruk and proceeds with the advance against Egypt it will be threatened with a serious menace to its communications.

General Wavell's plans, as a whole, have not revealed themselves, but after Lord Moyne's remarks in the House of Lords on Thursday it can be assumed with some confidence that the holding of Tobruk enters into them.

INSIDE ABYSSINIA

Italians Retreat In Confusion

A cable from Addis Ababa describes an attack by the South African air force on 5,000 Italian troops between Debra Markos and Addis Ababa. Many casualties were inflicted.

Other messages say that the Italians are retreating in the utmost confusion.—Reuter.

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Minimum Re. 1.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; Fee. Rs. 95|- schclarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14143)

Wanted Qualified and Experienced Accounts clerk apply stating age Nationality Qualifications experience and salary required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 14450 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Travelling Salesmen Typist clerks bring applications personally Onward Trading Co. Tayabji Building, Carnac Road, Third floor. (14447)

Wanted by the Indian Clock Mfg. Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, further 70 apprentices. "A" class allowance from Rs. 35|- to Rs. 75|-; "B" class Rs. 25|- to Rs. 50|- "C" class Rs. 20|- to Rs. 45|-. Apply Managing Agents within 30th April for application forms, prospectus etc. with Re. 1|-. Application forms, prospectus etc. are also available at Company's office. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta, with Re. 1|-. No distinction of caste, creed, religion or province will be made. (4786)

Wanted Share Selling representative in town and mofussil on salary and good commissions for "The Indian Clock Mfg. Co. Ltd." Jamshedpur (Tatanagar) having authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000|- (five lakhs) the only Indian concern which has started manufacturing clocks, time-pieces etc. Products have been certified to be equal to that of foreign makes at competitive prices. Efficient, smart and experienced hands need apply. Successful candidates shall have prospects of being made territorial organisers on good remuneration. Apply to Managing Agents, The Indian Clock Mfg. Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, Tatanagar or apply Calcutta office, 9, Clive Row, Calcutta. (4787)

62. TO BE LET.

Keep Cool Open Airy Small Big Rooms, Water, Electric, Vegetarian Hindoos "Mahim-Mansions" near Station Mahim. (14448)

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WANTED.

MOTOR DRIVERS for employment as Assistant Driving Instructors.

Candidates must be able to instruct recruits in driving and maintenance of mechanical Transport Vehicles and be able to read and write in some vernacular.

They will be engaged as Civilians and must have had at least two years' driving experience and be in possession of a current driving licence free from serious endorsements.

Pay Rs. 50|- per mensem. Free accommodation.

Selected candidates may be promoted to Driving Instructors on pay of Rs. 65|- per mensem.

Applications should be addressed to the nearest of the following:—

Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Area, Poona.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jubbulpore.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bangalore.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras. (4763)

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of Tape cotton white unbleached 5/8". Tender forms No. SY|BX.645 can be had from him on payment of Rs. 2|- in cash.

Tenders will be opened on 19/4/41. (4788)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Local Self-Government Service—Applications are invited from candidates desirous of joining L.S.G. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of this Institute and the Government of Bombay, which commence on 1st May, 1941, at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Prospectus can be had from. The Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (4476)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Paid Local Agents everywhere on Rs. 25 p.m. No guarantee. Cash Rs. 20 against stock essential. Raj Beauty Works, Regd., Nisbet Road, Lahore. (14442)

Wanted Chief Agents in Bombay, Sind, Punjab, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Rajputana for respectable Provident Insurance Company. Peerless Provident Insurance, Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta. (14441)

Wanted—Chief Agents, and Organisers in unrepresented areas on guarantee of business for a leading Mutual Life Office. Rare Opportunity. Earn Rs. 200|- to Rs 500|- per month. Apply with details Box No. 4660, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents to push our buttons. Terms moderate. Send Rs. 3|- for our sample set. Friends & Co 33 Nabadwip Lane, Dacca (Benga!) (14419)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale Brand New Cricket Bats, Balls, Hockey sticks, Rackets, Footballs and other sports goods. Apply sharp to Jecimen and Company, (Regd.) Sialkot city. Agents wanted everywhere. (14416)

THE LAST DAY OF HOLIDAYS—
Make It
Happy By
Taking Your
Family To See
PRABHAT'S
PADOSI
(Hindi)—SHEJARI (Marathi)
Directed by: SHANTARAM.
12th WEEK
At
CENTRAL
HOLIDAY TIMINGS TO-DAY
HINDI: 4, 7 p.m.
MARATHI: 1-30, 9-45 p.m.

All have liked it. . . .
All have loved it. . . .
Ranjit's Socio-Comedy
PARDESI
8th GLORIOUS WEEK
Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Matinee To-day at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON
TALKIES

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
FRANCHOT TONE in
TRAIL OF THE VIGILANTES
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
The WILDEST WEST lives again!
Also "1940-REVIEW OF MOMENTOUS YEAR"

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m
THE MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
DOWN ARGENTINE WAY IN TECHNICOLOR!

A FILM FOR ALL THE FAMILY!
NATIONAL STUDIOS' MIGHTY DEVOTIONAL
RADHIKA
Starring:
NALINI JAYWANT
IN 7TH WEEK
PATHE
3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M.
"DOCTOR"
New Theatres' Superb Picture
IN BENGALI
With AHIN CHOWDHARY PUNKAJ AND PANNA
SONGS BY
RABINDRANATH TAGORE
CHITRA
Vincent Road—Dadar

NEXT SATURDAY!
An Exciting Enthralling Romance.....
BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS' NEWEST SCREEN-HIT
PREMNAGAR
Starring:
BIMLAKUMARI
HUSNA BANU. Prof. RAMANAND
From SAT. 19th April At
NOVELTY
TALKIES GRANT RD.

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY 2 P.M.
ASHA Pictures' Comedy-Hit
GHAR JAWAI
Screen Play: PRINCIPAL ATRE
Starring:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH.
VANMALA
6th Week At
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4-30, 7, and 9-45 p. m.

MATINEE
TO-DAY: 1-30 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Song-and-Dance
Drama
Punarmilan
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.
MAJESTIC

APPLAUDED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE PRESS & PUBLIC AS
MATCHLESS MASTERPIECE
OF CINEMATIC ART!
NEW THEATRES' AND
NITIN BOSE'S
SCREEN SENSATION OF THE SEASON!
LAGAN
Starring:
SAIGAL, KANANDEVI,
NAWAB etc.
Music: R. C. BORAL
MINERVA
TO-DAY: 1, 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

MADRAS ADDRESS TO JINNAH

MADRAS, April 8.

Mr. C. Basudev, the Mayor of Madras, in a statement replying to certain critics regarding the Corporation Council's vote for a welcome address to Mr. M. A. Jinnah on his forthcoming visit to Madras, says:

"I and the United Municipal party on many occasions in the past have been willing supporters of addresses to Congress leaders, not because of any admiration or even distant acquiescence in their political philosophies, but because we felt that, as leaders of public opinion, they were entitled to the esteem of their fellow men.

"The voting of an address to Mr. Jinnah by a party, composed as the United Municipal party, is of different schools of political thought, can never possibly mean acceptance of Mr. Jinnah's scheme of Pakistan.

"No one outside bedlam would deny the greatness of Mr. Jinnah as a leader of public opinion, and I have not yet seen a single line in the Press which did not give a place of honour to Mr. Jinnah as one of the great and outstanding leaders of Indian public opinion. Objections to the address to Mr Jinnah on the ground of his political views betrays a dangerous lack of toleration on the part of our critics, which augurs ill for Hindu-Muslim unity and for the future of Indian national solidarity. I claim that the City Council and myself are greater nation-builders than the critics who indulge in cheap criticism of this wind."

ABDULLA HAROON ACCUSES LANCELOT GRAHAM

Statement On Pakistan "Reveals Strong Anti-Muslim Tendency"

MADRAS, April 13.

Sir Abdulla Haroon has issued a statement replying to Sir Lancelot Graham's criticism of the Pakistan scheme.

Sir Abdulla says that the tone and tenor of Sir Lancelot's statement revealed a strong anti-Muslim tendency, which, he says must have given the people outside Sindh an adequate idea in regard to the basic cause of the troubles in Sindh in the last five years.

Sir Abdulla Haroon says that it was this tendency which was at the bottom of the instability of the Muslim ministries and which had created bitterness between the communities leading to disturbances and unrest.

In Sir Abdullah Haroon's opinion, Sir Lancelot Graham had not done any service to British Government by ascribing to them views on Pakistan scheme, running counter to official declarations and statements. He was confident that the views expressed by Sir Lancelot on the Pakistan Scheme did not represent the views of the British Government.

"Sir Lancelot's advice to the Hindus of Sind to unite under one banner is not unwelcome for our prposes, Instead of dealing with a rabble it would be much easier for the Moslems of Sind if the Hindu minority speaks to them through the medium of some organisation.

"Lastly, I cannot but deplore the wisdom which has actuated the issue, at such an inopportune time, of such a statement by one who has till lately held the honour of representing His Majesty in the matter of Governance of about four millions of his subjects."—A. P.

SPEEDING UP AMERICAN AID TO ALLIES

Walter Farr, the "Daily Mail's" New York Correspondent writes:

The German invasion of Yugoslavia has spurred new plans for joint action by the United States and Britain.

The President is expected to speed up the following moves:

(1) Speeding up of plans for co-operation between the American and British Fleets so that the convoying of ships carrying war weapons across the Atlantic can begin much earlier than was originally anticipated.

He is, it is understood, considering the loaning of convoy warships to Britain.

(2) Adoption of a still sharper diplomatic attitude towards the Axis Powers.

(3) Opening up of fresh and far-reaching negotiations for improved trade and diplomatic relations with Russia.

Now that Russia has declared herself in the Balkans, America will go ahead with plans to help Russia's arms industry by releasing for export to the Soviet all types of machinery.

An authority told me that "talks which have been in progress for some days on the question of Anglo-United States co-operation in the battle of the Atlantic, have now come to a head.

"The question of direct participation in convoys by the American Fleet was decided on long ago. Events in the Balkans are certain to hasten the day when this plan comes into operation.

"They will be preceded by moves on the part of the President to alter the definition of 'combat zones' as at present laid down in the American Neutrality Act.

"One result of these alterations will be that American merchant ships, probably protected by American warships, will start carrying American-made weapons round the Cape to deliver cargoes near the eastern entrance of the Suez Canal.

"In other words, American, now that the Italians have practically been driven from East Africa, will see to it that there is a constant flow of planes, tanks, and guns to Suez for transfer to British, Yugoslavian, Greek and, if necessary, Turkish troops fighting the German Balkan armies."

Washington shipping circles emphasise that there are plenty of ships available.

In the near future the tonnage available to Britain and the Allies will be increased by the transfer of a further 113 American vessels to the British flag.

HINDUSTHANI TALIMI SANGH

Will Chalk Out New Plan At Annual Meeting

NEW DELHI, April 13.

The annual meeting of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh to be held on April 15 and 16 at Jamianagar under the presidency of Dr. Zakir Husain will review the progress of basic education in India and chalk out a plan of work under the changed political condition in the country.

Among those likely to attend the meeting are Mr. S. D. Jaju, President of the Gandhi Ashram, Acharya Kripalani, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mr. Gopabandhu Chaudhury, Shrimati Asha Devi, Mr. G. Ramachandran and Mr. E. W. Aryanayakam.—United Press.

NETWORK OF LIBRARIES FOR BOMBAY PROVINCE

Villages, Talukas & Districts Linked In Committee's Scheme

GOVT. GRANTS & PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO MEET EXPENDITURE

The formation of a network of libraries spread over the whole Province, with regional libraries at Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar and a central library in Bombay city, constitutes the principal recommendation of the Library Development Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay to explore the possibilities of promoting the library movement. Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee was the chairman of the Committee and Dr. P. M. Joshi, Mr. S. L. Kapadi and Mr. R. P. Karwe (secretary) members.

Six Stages

The scheme proposed by the Committee is divided into six stages. The first is the formation and strengthening of a central library and three regional libraries, for which a total annual expenditure of Rs. 60,000 would be required.

FOR EVERY DISTRICT.

In the second stage every district would be provided with a library on the district headquarters. There are in the Province 20 districts, out of which Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District are almost treated as one—Greater Bombay. Bombay cannot be included in any one of the linguistic regions proposed and the Committee suggests that the Bombay Municipality should be persuaded to establish a network of libraries for its citizens; in the meantime, some facilities would be available to the public at the central library. The total cost at the second stage is estimated at Rs. 1,35,000.

FOR EVERY TALUK.

The third stage provides for a library in every taluka or peta and the cost would be Rs. 3,21,000. In the fourth stage all villages with a population of between 2,000 and 5,000 would be provided with libraries. The cost would then rise to Rs. 4,81,500, such library being given Rs. 100 a year. In the fifth stage, 2,696 villages having a population of 1,000 to 2,000 would also have libraries. Each such library would be given a grant of Rs. 50 a year, the total cost thus rising to Rs. 6,99,000.

In the sixth and last stage, the remaining 177,743 villages, having a population of less than 1,000 each, would also be given the benefit of the library system. Each such small library would receive Rs. 25 a year, bringing the total cost of the scheme to Rs. 13,00,000.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

This scheme does not take into account the housing accommodation, furnishing and shelving required for the libraries. The central and regional libraries, in due course, would have to be housed suitably in large buildings. The district and taluka libraries would need suitable accommodation, though village libraries might possibly be housed in local schools. A building for the central library would require at least Rs. 10,00,000, but might be built up by stages according to a definite plan. The buildings for the three regional libraries would require similar consideration, though on a smaller scale.

The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Government should set aside Rs. 50,000 a year at least and allow it to accumulate for this specific purpose. Then, when provision has to be made for buildings, a large amount need not be set aside in one year.

The second problem for which provision will have to be made, says the Committee, is for the training of library personnel. If the movement is to work satisfactorily, the staff at the libraries will have to be specially trained. For this training scheme the Committee recommends a maximum of Rs. 10,000 a year.

The Committee advocates also the formation of library associations for the advance of the library movement, as in England and elsewhere.

SUPERVISION.

Lastly, it says, some sort of supervision would be necessary and this should be entrusted to a Central Advisory Board consisting of three representatives of the central library, three of the regional libraries, two of the Central Library Association, three of the Government and two others to be co-opted by the above representatives. Similarly, the Committee suggests that there should be Regional Advisory Boards subordinate to the Central Advisory Board in which representatives of the Government and other interests are to find a place. The Committee suggests also that the existing Government and educational institutions' libraries must be used for promoting library co-operation and such libraries, numbering in all 268, should be provided with trained libraries. For this special allotments of money would have to be made.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS.

Analysing the financial implications of the proposals, the Committee proposes that, if a special provision for the library movement cannot be made in addition to the existing educational grant, the funds required can be met by setting apart a portion of amounts provided for adult education, rural development, primary education, secondary education, colleges, and from the grant earmarked for the purpose. Contributions from the public should also be raised and local boards, municipalities and panchayats, co-operative societies and district banks should be called upon to pay a certain share of the expenditure.

CENTRAL LIBRARY.

The Committee recommends that the central library should be a general library consisting of all kinds of books; that it need not contain books on special subjects and that it will be sufficient if it obtains the co-operation of the special libraries in the Province for the purposes of reference. Such a library should be essentially a reference library which should keep the collection of copyright books. The library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society should form the nucleus of the proposed central library.

The Committee adds:

We recommend that for the immediate needs of housing the Central Library, if the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is entrusted with the functions of the Central Library, the South end of the Town Hall at Bombay, should be made over to the Library. We are of opinion, however, that its present premises may not be sufficient for housing the Central Library permanently, and that provision will have to be made for its location in a suitable building. We recommend that a sum may be set aside in the budget every year for providing such building for the Central Library as also for the Regional Libraries.

ADVISORY BOARDS.

Considering the fact that Government have already a plan for the formation of village libraries and also the fact that the Central and Regional libraries by their very connotation, as well as according to the objects stated in the Press Note are expected to be the co-ordinating agencies of a network of libraries, we recommend a scheme of a gradual development of libraries in the Province. We have also recommended that a general grant may be made to the libraries on certain conditions. We also recommend the formation of a Central and three Regional Advisory Boards for controlling the library movement; and that encouragement be given for the formation of Library Associations in the Province. The other recommendations made in the report are: a survey of the libraries at present existing in the Province; the utilisation of Government libraries, and the libraries of schools, colleges, and other libraries of public bodies, including special libraries, for the purpose of the library co-operation in the Province; and arrangements for training in librarianship, etc.

We have indicated the possible resources for meeting the expenses of the library movement or development, and have indicated possibilities of co-operation from other sources.

REGIONAL LIBRARIES.

As regards the establishment of the regional libraries, the Committee recommends that no separate Government regional libraries need be set up, but that the Municipal Library at Ahmedabad, the City General Library at Poona and the Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangh at Dharwar be entrusted with the functions of the regional libraries and should receive the copyright books of the particular languages represented in the region—Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

On The Air

MONDAY, APRIL 14.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

6 p.m. The String Quartette. 5-10 Nasir Khan. 5-30 Hanuman Prasad. 5-45 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 6-15 Geet aur Ghazal. 6-30 Karim Khan. 6-45 Afzal Husain. 7 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi 7-15 On the Bookshelf: Review of Urdu books. 7-30 For Villagers only. 8-15 G. A Khan Gwaliori. 8 30 Matters of Moment: Talk relayed from B B C. 8-45 Maalum Nahin Kyun. 9-45 Karim Khan. 10-5 Do Geet. 10-25 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 10-35 Nasir Khan.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. New Theatres Orchestra. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Todi ki Tanen. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8 50 News in English. 9 Devotional Music. 9-20 The Silver Screen. 9-45 Jafar Qawwal. 10-30 Panditrao Nagarkar. 11 R. Kant. 11-10 Nisar Ahmed. 11-25 J. L. Ranade. 11-55 Dhiru Dani: Recitations of Gujarati Poems. 12-5 p.m. Ghulam Rasool: Sindhi song. 12-15 Movie Melodies. 12-30 The Bombay Radio Orchestra 12-40 Kannada Song. 12-50 Gujarati Ghazal. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Jyotsna Bhole 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Jafar Qawwal. 5-20 Ambade Brothers: Sitar and Jaltarang. 5-25 News in Gujarati. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 J. L. Ranade. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Jyotsna Bhole. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani (Marathi): Programme for children. 7 Dandakaranya: Talk in Gujarati. 7-15 Juthika Roy. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Jafar Qawwal. 7-45 Karim Khan: Sitar. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8 10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Matters of Moment: Talk relayed from B B C. 8-45 Sound-news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-10 Jyotsna Bhole.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Sentimental songs. 8-15 Gujarati Garbas. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Panditrao Nagarkar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Santosh: Orchestra. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 8-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Surdasji Bhajan. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Naat by Jafar Qawwal. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Panditrao Nagarkar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 J. L. Ranade. 9-10 Surendranath (Film Star). 9-30 Hilda Flanders: Entertainer songs, recitations and sketches at Piano. 9-40 Pablo Casals: Violincello. 9-45 A I R Trio. 10 Phyllis Jeffery: Contralto. 10-10 Ruth Saolman and Her Trio: Dance music. 10-40 Emil Roosz and his Orchestra.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Kanta Shaw. 5-10 Arati Mittra. 5-20 Kanta Shaw. 5-30 Dulal Chandra Kundu: Sarod. 5-50 Arati Mittra: Modern songs. 6-5 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Reply to Listeners' letters. 7-20 Crime and Punishment: Playlet in Hindustani. 7-50 Tarit Veena. 8 Dakshiner Janala: Sketch. 8-20 Satya Chowdhuri. 9 Tau Moe's Tropical Stars. 10 Ted Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boys: Programme of dance music.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

(On and from 1/4/1941)

	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 05
Peshawar Express	6-15	22 45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail (via Chhoki)	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10 15	14 30
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19 30	08 05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

(On and from 1/4/1941)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9 15	15 35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	00 00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00 00	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	15 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 48	9 00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday

Hindustan Scout Association

MADRAS, April 13.

The strength of the Hindustan Scout Association in the Madras Presidency is 17,554 in all ranks, it was reported at the annual meeting of the Provincial Council held at Adyar.

The membership increased during the past year by 3,000 despite the disaffiliation of the Madras Corporation Scout Association with a strength of over three-thousand.—A. P.

Train Derailment At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, April 13.

The engine of the down Punjab Mail was derailed between Hardoi and Balamau, with the result that the train which was scheduled to arrive here at 11-30 a.m reached at 4 p.m.

There have been no casualties or damage to rolling stock.—A. P.

PESHAWAR.—The Vichy Government's New Minister to Afghanistan, M. Chateneau has reached Kabul to take up his appointment. The Afghan Government recently conveyed to Marshal Petain its approval of the appointment.

League's Price For Suspension Of Pakistan

DISCUSSIONS IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

MADRAS, April 13.

The "United Press" understands that the Muslim League session will adopt a resolution suspending the Pakistan demand during the pendency of the war, and Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, will, in his presidential address, reiterate the declaration made by him in this behalf in the Central Assembly recently.

It is understood that the Working Committee of the Muslim League which met yesterday tentatively agreed on the general outlines of the resolution on political situation embodying this policy, but left the final decision and drafting to Mr. Jinnah.

The "United Press" further learns that Mr. Jinnah will express himself for a war-time compromise and settlement with the other parties on the basis of expansion of the Executive Council, and with the Government, provided important portfolios are transferred to Indians' hands and the position of the Muslim League as the second largest political party in India is recognised.

It is understood that Mr. Jinnah will shortly announce the names for the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the League, who will be in charge of conducting elections.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" indicate that Mr. Jinnah is making good progress in respect of his health, though he is feeling slightly weak yet. His doctors have advised rest.

It is expected that he will be able to carry out all his engagements in connection with the conference from to-morrow.—United Press.

Discussions In Subjects Committee

MADRAS, April 13.

The meeting of the Subject Committee of the All-India Muslim League commenced this morning. In the absence of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad presided.

A number of non-official resolutions, it is learned have been tabled for discussion by the Subjects Committee. There is, for instance, a resolution on Dacca riots. Another resolution seeks to censor Sir Lancelot Graham for the interview he is alleged to have given to a Karachi paper before his departure from Sind. The demand to hold next general elections for the legislatures in Bengal, Punjab, Sind, Assam and Frontier Province is made in another resolution. It is claimed that the general elections would prove an opportunity for the establishment of stable governments particularly in Sind and Frontier Province.

ECONOMIC DEMANDS

Another resolution seeks the establishment of an "Economic Sub-Committee of the Working Committee of the League to safeguard the interests of Mussalmans in the economic field." Pari passu there is a resolution urging the nationalisation of aircraft, ship building and motor industries as also airway services in this country. Inter-linked with this is the demand for an adequate share to the Mussalmans in the management, direction and control of the protected and other industries assisted directly or indirectly by the Government.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

The Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim League was busy the whole day in discussing amendments to the League's constitution. So far three amendments have been adopted. By one amendment the President of the League is empowered to nominate twenty persons to the council of the All-India Muslim League from various provinces in such proportion as he thinks proper. Another amendment entitles the Working Committee of the League to take disciplinary action against any office bearer of the Provincial League who acts in contravention of the orders and instructions of the Working Committee. Another amendment deleted the provision which entitled members of the council to express their views by correspondence.

PAKISTAN OBJECTIVE

It is also learned that an amendment is being sought to the aims and objects of the League. The aims and objects of the League at present, 'inter-alia' are "the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Mussalmans and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution." The amendment contemplated will change the aims and objects of the League to the establishment of Pakistan as envisaged in the Lahore resolution of the All-India Muslim League.

MR. JINNAH FOR OOTY.

It is learned that, as at present arranged, Mr. Jinnah will receive and reply to the civic address to be presented to him by the Corporation of Madras on the morning of April 17.

Mr. Jinnah is also expected to spend a few days at Ooty before he returns to Bombay.—A. P.

30 Million Muslims Neglected By The League

Nawab Yar Jung On Rights Of Mussalman Subjects Of The States

MADRAS, April 13.

"We must all work for Pakistan so that all of us can gather on one platform, speak with one united voice in order to secure homelands for the Mussalmans of India. Under Pakistan alone was to be found safety, honour and well-being for the Mussalmans of this country." This was the exhortation of Nawab Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad in his presidential address before the second annual session of the All-India State Muslim League.

NO PROBLEMS UNTIL 1939!

The Nawab Bahadur said that the Indian States and Muslim subjects of the states had no problems until the Government of India Act of 1935 was introduced in this country. Till then the States had kept their own individuality and identity quite separate and distinct from British India. The Act of 1935 brought into play new forces. The federal constitution had opened new vistas for power for the Hindu politicians of British India. The Congress and its allied organisations, such as Hindu Mahasabha and the Arya Samaj, commenced establishing their branches in all the major States of India. These organisations sponsored agitation to secure reforms in the States and wrest power from the rulers of the States. As a result of this agitation certain measure of reforms was acceded by the rulers of certain states. In this transfer of power from the rulers to their subjects the rights of the Muslim subjects of the States were not adequately safe-guarded. The States of Mysore and Travancore, however, deserved special thanks of the Mussalmans because these States acceded the principle of separate electorates.

NO UNIFORM POLICY.

Nawab Bahadur proceeding declared that they could not adopt one uniform policy for all the states. They would have to deal each state on its merits. At the same time their sole object was to secure for the Mussalmans of the States adequate safe-guards for their culture, religion and language and a share in the administration of State.

Nawab Yar Jung next criticised the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha and said that the Sabha was increasingly exerting pressure on the Hindu states with a view to establish Hindu Raj in this country. He hoped that the states concerned would not allow themselves to be entrapped.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CRITICISED.

The President thereafter dealt with the organisation of which he was the President. He said that although the Muslim League claimed to represent 90 million Mussalmans it totally neglected 30 million Mussalmans of the Indian states and had even done away with the old practice of allotting fifteen seats to the Muslim representatives of Indian states on its Council. He felt gratified that during the past year the All-India States Muslim League had made rapid progress and it had been possible to establish a net-work of committees all over India. The response from the Mussalmans of the states was wonderfully good.—A. P.

Support To Pakistan

MADRAS, April 13.

A resolution according wholehearted support to the Pakistan scheme was unanimously adopted by the All-India States Muslim League conference which reassembled to-night to consider resolutions Nawab Yar Jung Bahadur presiding.—A. P.

"Anarchy & Chaos"

SWARAJ, ONLY SOLUTION!

Master Tara Singh's Speech At Anti-Pakistan Conference

KARACHI, April 13.

"I have great respect for Mahatma Gandhi and his saintly character, but I would like that he should reserve his impracticable theories for airy regions, otherwise he would cause a worse confusion in politics", declared Master Tara Singh, the well-known Akali Leader of the Punjab, in his Presidential address at the Sind Akali Conference this afternoon.

Dealing with the question of Pakistan, Master Tarasingh declared: "I do not share views of those who says that Pakistan is impracticable" and added "we are opposed to Pakistan because its very conception is on extreme communal considerations, because its aim is not the protection of Muslims but their domination over the minorities, because it is conceived in the interest of one community and not in the interest of the minorities, because it creates ever-fighting divisions of the country. The Pakistan scheme aims at Muslim domination in certain parts of the country. This mentality of domination is so bad that its result can only be chaos and anarchy. If we think we, Hindus and Muslims, cannot unite on any basis whatsoever let us then frankly say that we are unfit for Swaraj and agree to foreign rule".

Master Tarasingh did not deny the fact that Mr. Jinnah's Pakistan scheme was catching the mentality of a majority of Muslims and therefore future was full of dangers. "We are face to face", he said, "with a dark ravine unless some intelligent brain hits upon a suitable remedy. The whole fabric of society and peace of the world is threatened. The European war has already extended to Africa and its extension to Asia is expected any moment. We are passing through critical times. We must therefore realise our responsibility. Lack of imagination, foresight and wisdom on the part of Indian leaders will ruin the nation".—A. P.

"Nationalism Is Our Political Cult"

KARACHI, April 12.

"Nationalism is the political cult of modern India, and while this cult is in the course of development, we find a separatist trend being introduced by Mr. Jinnah in his Pakistan scheme" observed Giani Tirathsingh, Chairman of Reception Committee, addressing the All-Sind Akali Conference, this afternoon.

Characterising the scheme as anti-national and retrograde Giani Tirathsingh said the scheme could never be agreed to by any true nationalist, be he a Hindu, a Muslim or a Christian. India he said, being socially, racially, geographically and historically a single indivisible unit and nation, its vivisection was neither a rational nor practical proposition.

The Pakistan scheme had been the subject of hot controversy among all enlightened sections of Hindus and Muslims and is condemned on all hands as being opposed to all ideals of nationalism and subversive of the existing order of society.

Referring to Mr. Jinnah's assertion that Muslim dress, culture and language were different from non-Muslim residents in India, the speaker said the customs and manners of Khoja community to which Mr. Jinnah belonged were like those of Hindus of Sind in many respects.—A. P.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' LOYALTY PROVED Farewell To Major Sir Mahomed Khan

CAIRO, April 13.

"Indian soldiers have already set an example worldwide after fighting in Libya, Eritrea and have proved their loyalty to the King Emperor. We hope they will soon come forward still to defend justice and civilisation," declared Haji Naroo General Secretary Indian United Association, speaking at the farewell tea in honour of Major Sir Mohamedkhan who is shortly returning to India.

Haji Naroo added, "Mr. Churchill's praise for the bravery of Indian soldiers filled us with pride and I pray to the Almighty to give success and victory to our King Emperor."—Reuter.

Mahasabha's Talk Of Direct Action

REFERRED TO ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE FOR DECISION

NAGPUR, April 13.

The question of launching direct action as contemplated in the Madura resolution of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha is to be decided by the All-India Committee of the Hindu Sabha. This decision was taken by the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha which met here to-day under the presidentship of Mr. V. D. Savarkar.

The President read out a requisition received by him and signed by more than the constitutionally requisite number of members of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha Committee for convening a meeting of the committee to consider the correspondence between the Viceroy and Mr. Savarkar.

It was decided that all the correspondence between the Viceroy and Mr. Savarkar should be placed before a meeting of the All-India Committee to be called in view of the requisition to enable the All-India Committee to take such steps as it deems fit with regard to the Madura resolution.

The date and venue of the meeting of the All-India Committee have been left to be fixed by the president.

Those present included Dr. B. S. Moonje, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Shastri, Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Mr. B. G. Khaparde, Dr. N. B. Savarkar, Mr. Madhusudan Majumdar (Ahmedabad) and Mr. V. G. Deshpande.

VICEROY'S LETTER CONCILIATORY

The discussion to-day chiefly centred round the Viceroy's correspondence with Mr. Savarkar, specially His Excellency's latest communication in which he is believed to have emphasised that the attitude of the various political parties in India will not affect the settled purpose of His Majesty's Government to help India attain the goal of free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth.

As regards Pakistan, the Viceroy is presumed to have said that he has not yet taken official notice of the scheme. The concensus of opinion at the meeting is understood to have been that the Viceroy's letter is conciliatory in nature.

It is understood that Mr. Savarkar acquainted the members of the committee with the details of the present negotiations between the Viceroy and Sir T. B. Sapru. The view was expressed at the meeting that the Hindu Mahasabha has not officially connected with the Bombay conference and that the Hindu Sabha will be free to take its own decision on any settlement that may arise out of these negotiations.

The Working Committee adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to suspend the constitution in Bengal and place the administration directly in the hands of the Governor, in view of the serious situation in Dacca and villages round about Dacca and "The incapacity of the Bengal Government to protect Hindu life and property". The Committee expressed its sense of gratitude and appreciation of the help which the Maharajah of Tripura is rendering Hindu refugees from Dacca and the surrounding villages by allowing refugees entry and shelter in the state.

Most of the members of the committee are leaving for their respective places to-days. Mr. Savarkar is proceeding to Bombay to-morrow.—A. P.

APPEAL TO HINDU YOUTHS

NAGPUR, April 13.

An impassioned appeal to Hindu youths to join the fighting forces in large numbers was made by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, addressing a largely attended public meeting to-night. To those who wished to do something for their country, he said that he could not do better than advise them to take up a military, career and thus exploit to the fullest extent the opportunity afforded by the present war.

Mr. Savarkar criticised the policy of non-violence of the Congress and said that Marathas were really a martial race, and if the martial spirit in them to-day was non-existent, it was largely owing to the preaching of the principle of non-violence by the Congress. He urged the Marathas to regain their martial spirit and gain the reputation of heroism of the Maratha rulers.

Mr. Savarkar left for Bombay to-night.—A. P.

Remedy For Agricultural Over Population

Sir Vijayaraghavacharya Suggests Emigration And Industrialisation

LAHORE, April 12.

Co-operation as applied to rural reconstruction was the theme of the presidential address delivered by Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya at the second conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics which opened in Lahore to-day.

Sir Vijayaraghavacharya discussed the appointment of "village guides" to serve as a link between the agricultural population and the officers of development departments executing plans of village uplift which had been advocated in some provinces.

Sir Vijayaraghavacharya thought that agricultural credit societies in several provinces should be reorganised so as to give more weight to the secondary objects and make them instruments of better farming, better business and better living.

REMEDY FOR OVER POPULATION

He then discussed the increase in population and came to the conclusion that most provinces in India suffered from agricultural over population. The remedies suggested for this were emigration, industrialisation to bring about a more balanced national economy, pursuit of subsidiary industries, nationalisation of agriculture and agricultural colonisation. He referred to the schemes tried in Madras of putting university men to work on the land which aroused very little enthusiasm and had not been attended with success.

In conclusion Sir Vijaya stressed the importance of cattle insurance on co-operative lines, but regretted that the existing lack of proper and timely veterinary aid and the ignorance and prejudice of the ryots to avail themselves of such little aid as might be available were obstacles to experiments being made.—A. P.

State Monopoly Of Chinese Daily Necessities?

SHANGHAI, April 12

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's Government is expected to introduce state monopoly on certain daily necessities in Free China in about four months' time.

Plans affecting such commodities as sugar, salt, spirits and matches are being drawn up.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 12.

May	11.34
July	11.28
October	11.22
Middling spot	11.58

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 12.

March	11.40
May	11.35
July	11.30
October	11.15
Middling Spot	

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 12.

11-00 Call	Noon Call.
May	
July	Closed.
October	

NEW LOFK COTTONV DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 12.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to The Continent	Nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 12.

Spot	
Forward	Closed

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 12.

Gold bars fine per oz.	Closed

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 12.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43 to 4.47
Berne	17.30 to 17.40
Stockhom	16.85 to 16.95

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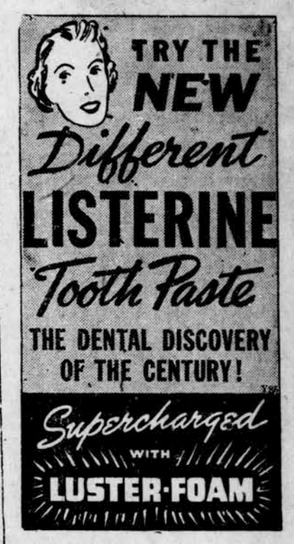

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London Money Market

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 12.

On the money market, the features have been the setting up of two new financial records.

The first is the rise in the note circulation to 618 decimal 7 million sterling and the second is the decision to increase next week's offerings of treasury bills to 75 million sterling.

Yesterday's offerings of 70 million sterling were allotted at an average rate of one pound two decimal 72 pence per cent. Overnight loans have been plentiful at easy rates.

Wall Street opened dull mostly unchanged.—Reuter.

Our Readers' Views

India's Constitutional Future

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is a statesman of consumate tact and ability. Having been an executive councillor of the Viceroy for some years, his experience of practical politics is considerable. His present attempt to end the Indian political deadlock is not the first one of its kind. History records his valuable services rendered during the stormy years of 1930-32 in successfully bringing about a compromise between the Government and the Congress. His was no mean a part in the making of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Hence no one can doubt the sincerity underlying his latest move. Though down with fever and almost broken in heart at this tragic sight of disunity, he has undertaken the great task. One could easily discern in his speech at Bombay the burning desire of seeing India and Britain marching together, as comrades-in-arms, to defeat the common enemy. He explained his vision to Mr Gandhi, when the latter met him at Allahabad; he interviewed the Viceroy so that it may materialise. Our best wishes go with him in his noble endeavours.

But the analysis of the present situation sounds a dismal note. It seems Sir Tej is hoping against hope. He looks at the branches and forgets the root. The entire atmosphere is so rampant with discord that we have no right to optimism about its ultimate result. There is some thing inherently wrong with 'the state of Denmark'. Mere replacement of the executive officers would hardly have any tangible effect. It is not they, but the system, that is the target of attacks. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has spoken, in this connection, the pure and simple truth. His keen eyes penetrated deep into the matter and saw that this tree would also not bear the proper fruits.

Sincerity in politics must always be coupled with realism; and the present move lacks realism. As far as the Congress is concerned, 'the change of skin', that the learned knight contemplates, is no remedy at all. It is, in fact, misreading the motive behind the present movement. In launching the 'Sattyagraha' the Congress has shown no change of attitude towards the Governor-manned provinces and the cent per cent. representative Governments of the Punjab and Bengal. The moral is plain. It is not Indianisation of executive offices but a new political structure that is demanded.

The British Government is on the horns of a dilemma. On the one hand it is accused of destroying the unity of India and on the other that of bringing about an artificial concord between the warring communities. The Congress blames it as the one factor responsible for the creation of disruptive forces. The Muslim League feels that it is deliberately putting obstacles in the way of its achievement of the 'Pakistan'. Lord Linlithgow, in trying to be above party politics, wants to please both the sides. But the gulf between them is so wide, that none is pleased. Even Mr. Amery seems to have forgotten the story of 'The Old Man, His Son and the Ass'.

It is high time that the British Government made up its mind one way or the other. If it feels that India should remain a united nation, all its energies must be diverted towards that end. No consideration then be given to disgruntled elements. On the contrary if experience convinces it that unity is impracticable, then some sort of solution of India's constitutional problem, based on the theory of 'Pakistan', ought to be seriously considered. It should clearly note that no compromise, on any grounds, is now possible between the Congress and the League. Any such idea even is looked upon, in both the circles, as something of a blasphemy. A clear and definite statement by the British Parliament would, therefore, go a long way in putting our constitutional chariot on the proper road. Indians would know once and for all on what side Britain would aid their advancement. That is the problem of problems. There lies the root and unless we hit at it, India's future would remain a big question mark.—Yours, etc.,

RAFEEQUE AHMED ZAKARIA.

Jogeshwari, April 11.

Best Cure For Communalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Repeated harpings on the communal differences with a declaration that but for them political advance of the country and its place as an equal partner are assured, only tend to widen the communal differences. As every community vies with the other in its claims for a share in prospective powers which are merely illusory. It is high time that those in Whitehall should cease indulging in mere repetition of expressions of profound regrets for the communal differences in India.

We are told that the present war is being waged by Great Britain for the preservation and maintenance of democratic institutions and principles. True and real democracy is the best cure for communalism. Let those in Whitehall, if they are sincere in their regrets and wish that the present internal strife should cease, declare in unambiguous and definite terms what steps they mean to take both in the present and in future to see India a free democratic nation on earth. Waiting for political advance till the day of communal settlement is nothing short of waiting till doomsday.

It is now crystal clear to every true nationalist as to how communal tension is being subtly fostered. If political advance for any reasons right or wrong, is not possible let it be made clear; but in fairness a nationalist has got the right to ask those in Britain to stop taking advantage of communal differences in a manner calculated only to increase them and to create in India a situation which can only end in disaster. Let all, including Great Britain, take note and act in time to avoid such a disaster.—Yours, etc.,

H. V. PATASKAR,
M.L.A. (Bombay)

Chalisgaon.

States & Defence

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The defence of India as a whole includes the defence of what is described as both red and yellow India. There appears to be a misunderstanding among some of the British Indians that the whole burden of defence of India is borne by the Central Government and the States are immune from the burden of defence. It is why this is being asked whether the Government of India was taking steps to have a fair burden of taxation in every part of India which gets protection.

Some of the critics of Indian States ignore the valuable part played by some of the Indian States in the defence of India. The "Hindu" of Madras in a recent editorial has discussed the problem and says that "the burden of the defence of India—British and Indian—should be distributed among all Indians, whether they reside in British India or are States subjects." The "Hindu" has rightly said that while some of the States are spending huge amounts on maintaining armies, others are enjoying protection at the cost of British India or these States.

Col. Sir K. N. Haksar, writing in the "Twentieth Century" has rightly said that "in all emergencies a large proportion of the troops (Imperial Service Troops) previously earmarked for that purpose, are utilised by the British Government for the defence of the Empire. The position is that the maintenance of these forces materially lightens the burden of British India under the head "Army Expenditure"..... At present there is a glaring inconsistency that subventions are provided to the deficit Province while the States are left to shoulder the burden of their own defence."

At the outbreak of the present war, the Maharaja of Kashmir offered his loyal help to the British Government by placing his troops at their disposal. There has been an increase in the Army Budget amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs on account of the War. The sanctioned strength of the First-Line troops in the State at present is 7,352 and the Army is maintained by the State at a huge expense of about Rs. 50 lakhs a year.

Little do the critics realise that here is the instance of a State which is spending one-fifth of its total revenue on the defence, a percentage which is much higher than that of British India itself. To quote the exact figures, the expense on the State Army amounted to Rs. 49,16,700 in 1938-39 out of the total estimated income of Rs. 2,50,89,500.

This can hardly be said to be a fair charge on the revenues of the State. This is a matter which should receive the serious attention of the British Government and the Indian politicians after the present war. It might be argued by some that the maintenance of the armies by the States is a matter of their option. Sir K. N. Haksar has aptly replied to this by saying that "they cannot abolish them if they choose."

Kashmir is a glaring instance among the Indian States which is described by some British Indian politicians as "backward" in several respects. But where is the money to come for the nation-building departments when the State is spending more than three annas in a rupee of its total revenues, on the defence of India?

In any scheme of the future Government of India, let us hope that the question of defence of India and the liability of Indian States will be settled, and the burden evenly distributed among all Indians, whether they reside in red or the yellow India.—Yours, etc.,

B. P. SHARMA.

Srinagar.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Turf Club

P. A. GOPAL KRISHNA says.

"With a view to dispel doubts, rightly or wrongly held, and give complete satisfaction to all concerned in the matter of a fair decision of the order in which the horses have finished at the winning post, I would suggest the installation of a Photo Finish apparatus which is in vogue under the National Greyhound Racing Club in England."

Religious Service

"PARISHIONERS" write to say that the Divine Service at St. Michael's Church, Mahim, which should have begun at 7 p.m. began at 6 p.m. and was a great inconvenience to the "Parishioners".

Water Scarcity

R. D. DALAL says: "The water scarcity in the suburbs beyond Andheri on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and especially at Malad is very acute. It is really surprising that, in spite of the hardships that the residents of Malad suffer due to lack of water during the summer season, more especially the last part of it, the Notified Area Committee does not think it fit still to requisition the services of the municipal water pipes, which have been extended upto Jogeshwari. People, who cannot afford have to get up at about 1 or 2 in the night and stand near wells to get as much water as they can before the day break and although the Notified Area Committee must be well aware of this fact, one cannot understand why they do not remedy this defect and bring solace to the residents of Malad more especially the people who are poor."

Vital Statistics

SUMAND K. MALADKER says: "Our future industrial progress, improvement of present statistics is of absolute necessity.

It is hoped that Government of India will spend a liberal amount to keep up-to-date statistical records on the European system so as to enable India to keep pace with advanced countries."

After Life

ZOROASTRIAN says: "The athiest man of science is in his old age troubled and horrified at the thought of after-death non-existence. He even prefers a life in hell to extinction after death."

Posters To Music

C. H. Pandia complains about cinema posters and their accompanying music and says they should be nipped in the bud.

Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I take the liberty of ventilating the grievances of the scavengering muccadams of the Bombay Municipality, as registered in our Union, through the columns of your esteemed paper.

Some five years' back the scavengering muccadams gave a detailed memorandum of their demands and complaints to the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer but as no sympathetic gesture was forthcoming they came to the union. The union, thereupon, addressed letters to the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner on the 26th September, 1938, recommending 'inter alia':

1. That the muccadams should be given starting wage of Rs. 35 and that it should be on a graded scale, rising to Rs. 50 with intermittent promotions.

2. That the senior-most and capable muccadams should be promoted to the post of Overseers.

3. That all muccadams should be given one month's privilege leave in a year.

4. That as the muccadams have to supervise dirty work their health suffers and that furlough leave should be given to those who have served for at least 10 years, like the Superintending Staff.

5. That there should be housing accommodation for the muccadams in the areas in which they work at Municipal cost, otherwise in lieu thereof they should be given Rs. 4 rent allowance as is paid to the Municipal Sepoys and Watchmen.

The demand still persist, because of the unsympathetic attitude of the Standing Committee. The union, therefore, requests the members of the Standing Committee, once more to go into the questions and give active support to Mr. R. S. Nimbkar's resolution now on the agenda to reconsider the grades of the muccadams.—Yours, etc.,

PRABHAKER DEO,
Organising Secretary.

Life Insurance And Sanatoriums

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is a great need of Sanatoriums and Convalescent Homes, suitable for the middle-class population at different places. There are few such places in the Deccan (e.g. at Lonavala and Panchagani) but they are too expensive, and therefore an ordinary man, with limited resources of income cannot take their advantage. Moreover some of these sanatoriums are reserved for some particular communities. A very serious difficulty is thus experienced by middle-class people, when they have to remove their patients requiring change of climate, to the desired place. In order to minimise this inconvenience to a considerable extent it is suggested that Life Insurance Companies should undertake this work of providing accommodation in sanatoriums of their own at different well-selected places, for the deserving and needy public at some moderate charges.

It is the duty of every Life Office to take adequate care of the health of its policyholders in particular and of the public in general. The foreign life insurance companies are doing a very remarkable service in this respect, and some Indian companies also are successfully copying their example by distributing some useful pamphlets amongst its policyholders. So it is clear that the proposed scheme of a sanatorium is quite within the scope of an insurance company.

This scheme of sanatorium is to be undertaken not as a means of investment, but it is to be undertaken entirely with a charitable motive with an high ideal of helping the public. The only advantage that the insurance company starting a sanatorium should expect is of its advertisement along with the sanatorium, but that must necessarily be given a subsidiary place. The advantages that the Company will get in carrying out this scheme more economically and efficiently cannot also be ignored if this institution is made charitable at least partially. For the Company can thereby reasonably expect liberal donations from the wealthy public, and can even seek the co-operation of the Government and local bodies with success.

The necessity of a sanatorium whose charges a person in ordinary circumstances can afford to bear, has been already established. I have also tried to show as to how the life insurance's companies can undertake this work, and carry it out the scheme successfully with mutual benefit. For while serving the public, they will also be advertising the name of their own company. The purpose of my writing will be deemed to be served if the responsible persons having connection with the life insurance business will seriously consider the above proposal of a sanatorium and discuss in their columns its merits and demerits. Let us hope that some concrete decisions are taken in this respect by some companies in the near future, with a view to provide for the public this useful institution of a sanatorium or a convalescent home.—Yours, etc.,

S. P. LIMAYE.

Kathiawar Express

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The down Kathiawar Express which was formerly halting at Borivli was recently booked to run fast at that station with a halt at Virar. This latter halt was very inconvenient to most of the suburban passengers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and after some correspondence it has now been possible to persuade that Railway Company "to halt the Down Kathiawar Express at Borivli on trial from 1st of April"

From the words "On Trial" it is presumed that a census of passengers entraining that train from Borivli will be taken for some days after 1st of April and if this census does not compare favourably with the census already taken at Virar, the stop at Borivli may be discontinued.

I, therefore, appeal to the through passengers from the suburbs to make the best possible use of this trial stop at Borivli even in preference to Dadar and thereby ensure the permanent reinstatement of the former stop at Borivli for the Down Kathiawar Express.—Yours, etc.,

RAJNIKANT ERRUNZA

Department Of Supplies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am thankful to Mr. 'Pro-Bono-Publico' for putting forward in your columns grievances of Indian firms against the Department of Supplies, Bombay. I would also like to add some to those he has already given vent to

When the firms are asked to tender they are clearly required to state the time of delivery, for, as is stated in the tender copies, 'Time is the essence of the contract'. It is, therefore, strange that the goods after delivery should remain unheeded at the Bombay Depot for a long time.

Many contractors have also found the Bombay Department to be unduly strict in the inspection of their goods. Sometimes the percentage of rejections is so great as to set even great optimists thinking! Will the authorities know that a reasonably lenient inspection helps to increase contractors' supplying capacity which, as everybody knows, is a vital point for any military contract.—Yours, etc.,

'ONE WHO KNOWS'

Cross Words

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Now-a-days Cross Word businesses are raising their heads like mushroom concerns. The organisers offer to the public four and five figure prizes without a pie as capital, absolutely, in anticipation of entrance fees. Is it not the duty of the Government to ascertain how these organisers would be able to pay the winners, if the organisers fail to get the anticipated amount by way of entrance fee?

It is high time that the Government of India or Provincial Governments took adequate steps to bring into existence some suitable machinery similar to the one recently provided for insurance business, or require the organisers to deposit into the Government Treasury the exact amount offered to the public as prizes to safeguard innocent public from the clutches of these bogus organisers. It is also necessary to provide a proper machinery to scrutinize the genuineness of the entrance fee received by the organisers.—Yours, etc.,

A. N. CHETTY.

"Witchcraft At Bassein?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the report published on page 10 of the issue of "The Chronicle" of the 2nd April 1941 regarding the tragedy caused by false idea of witchcraft at Bassein one is led to believe that the report is somewhat inspired. It would be interesting to enquire through the medium of your popular paper how many murders took place in the Bassein town proper and in its vicinity during the time that Mr. Nagarkar has been the sub-inspector of Police there, in how many cases were the culprits brought to book; what about the looting of passers-by at and near the village of Aktan by a gang of desperadoes. How many of them were arrested and brought to book? And after all what has your correspondent to say about the tragedy reported by him to your paper "The suspect is not so far traced".

The consensus of opinion in Bassein about the Police administration there at present is that it is inefficient.

Will the Inspector-General of Police of this Circle please call for the papers and reports of the thefts, lootings and murders that have taken place at Bassein during the last three or four years and satisfy himself as to the efficiency or otherwise of the Police here?—Yours, etc.,

R. M. VASAIWALLA.

Bassein.

Communal Organization In Colleges

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to draw your kind attention to the growth of communal societies in various colleges. A modern youth is expected to cultivate universal brotherhood and not allow communal feeling eclipse his broad outlook.

It is high time university authorities took the initiative in the matter and also the Heads of all the colleges saw that no such communal societies are started in colleges. These do greater harm than good and seeds of communal canker are bitterly sown in youthful minds.—Yours, etc.,

RANJIT MERCHANT,
(Int. Sc.)
St. Xavier's College.

Simla House,
Mathew Road,
Bombay, 4.
April 8.

Free Revision Classes For Matric Students

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Under the auspices of the North Bombay Students' Union free revision classes for Matric students were conducted in the premises of the King George High School, Dadar. Due to the approaching examinations and also the irregularity of the teachers and the students, we have to close the classes.

However we are, especially very much grateful to the Principal and particularly to the headmaster of the school, who has kindly given us the class room and the required help with full enthusiasm in the students' work.

Lastly, the Union is thankful to the teachers and the students, who have co-operated with us in this work. We expect the same thing next time but with greater enthusiasm.—Yours, etc.,

KIKU DESAI,
Jt. Secretary.

Britain's Cycles For Export

Britain's newest cycle—the best she has ever built are to go to the overseas' markets.

Cycling has become more popular in England than in any country in the world. One in every four people owns a cycle in Britain.

War, with all the keenest engineering and metallurgical brains working at top pressure, has produced so many improvements in manufacturing methods and in steel and other materials that cyclists on Britain were looking forward to being able to buy the finest machines ever produced.

Special modifications, fittings and designs for overseas countries are being incorporated and the overseas rider will have a superior type of machine which should lift British manufacturing repute high.

Mr. E. J. Batchelor of the B.S.A. organisation here stated in an interview—"There has never been so great a concentration of technical genius on the improvement of almost every material and the way we use it as there is in Britain at this moment.

"Keen brains are analysing everything we do and use, seeking constantly for higher efficiency and greater economy. While all this effort is made for war purposes the improvements in technique and materials are reflected in everything now being produced.

"In the B.S.A., cycle factory, for instance, we are using steels of a quality we never dreamed would be available for cycles a year or so back. Cycles are getting lighter yet stronger and easier running. Improvements in methods are cutting costs so that values can be increased.—"Industrial News Service."

BRITISH TREATMENT OF FRENCH SHIPPING

Full Facts Of The Position

The recent one-sided account by Admiral Darlan of the British treatment of French shipping requires publication of full facts of the position. These are now made available in authoritative quarters, which emphasise the following points:

(1) As a result of French action at the armistice Britain was deprived of nearly 250,000 tons of British and Allied shipping and neutral shipping on a time charter which was wrongfully detained in French ports. This was the tonnage which, when France was still our ally, was transferred at a great sacrifice to ourselves to compensate for French shipping difficulties.

The loss to us was all the more serious as we were deprived of access to the nearest and most convenient sources of valuable iron ore, bauxite, phosphates, esparto grass, ground-nuts and other important materials.

Some vessels so detained, for example, the Norwegian tanker "Jaspis," were forcibly taken in French possession, their crews were taken off, and the ships were sent by Vichy to enemy controlled port such as Bordeaux. Others, such as the 'Chateau Yquem' and 'Helain Desnambuc,' freely sailed to German-controlled Mantes from Morocco and French West Indies.

(2) The fact that several ships now trading for Vichy, notably the 'Sant Basile', 'Sahel' and 'Artesien' were caught at the armistice in German-controlled ports and were subsequently released by the Germans, is clear proof of German interest in the use of the French mercantile marine.

(3) Despite Vichy's attitude and the vital necessity of our maintaining the blockade against Germany, and though our exploits in the Adriatic and the Baltic show that our policy is not based on weakness, we have hitherto shown great tolerance towards Vichy. Thus we have not hitherto interfered with trade from French North Africa to Marseilles, which increases daily. During the period from November 18 to December 3 alone according to the French Press, 68 vessels arrived in Marseilles from Algeria and Tunisia, including record quantities of figs and dates and large supplies of cereals, meat, fruit and vegetables for both occupied and unoccupied France.

(4) There is ample evidence that the majority of foodstuffs arriving even in unoccupied France are promptly requisitioned by the Germans. Thus even pro-Vichy merchant officers admit that 60 per cent of the ground-nuts arriving in Marseilles from Dakar fall into German hands, thus making good Germany's serious deficiency in this vital war material. Also as evidence that Vichy ships carry war materials undoubtedly intended for the Germans are the cases of the following ships intercepted by the Royal Navy: The 'Sontay' carrying 400 tons of rubber from Indo-China; the 'Chantilly' carrying rubber; the 'Charles Plumier' carrying ground-nuts; and the 'Sally Maersk' carrying cargo for Italy.

(5) Since October the British Navy has intercepted in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans more than 100,000 tons of Vichy's shipping, the great majority of which brought in British service.

(6) These seizures are justified not only because the ships carry war materials for Britain's enemies but also as retaliation for the continued detention of British and Allied shipping by Vichy in obedience to the Axis Armistice Commissions.

(7) The argument that France desperately needs these ships to ward off starvation is invalidated by the fact that (a) many of them sail half-empty (b) others carry cargoes of unessential or luxury goods which the British people now do without, for example, the 'Cantal' was recently brought into Gibraltar carrying 1,000,000 litres of rum and 350 tons of pine apples;; and the 'Fort Richepanse' with a cargo of bananas.

(8) When the British overtake French ships the crews are given free choice to stay in service with the British or return home. Though the crews are specially picked by Vichy, many, and in some cases, the entire crews, volunteer to serve with the British. For those choosing to return home the British Government spare no expense or inconvenience to help them to do so despite the fact, that when last July the British released four Vichy ships to repatriate Frenchmen in England on the understanding that Vichy would make a corresponding release of four British ships in France, Vichy failed to fulfil their side of the agreement.

(9) When the British last July requisitioned French ships in British ports they gave, both publicly and in a note to Vichy, a pledge to restore the ships to their owners in France after the war with compensation for their use. They have repeated the same pledge 'ex gratia' for ships subsequently seized. This accords with Mr. Churchill's stated aim of restoring the greatness of France after the war. It is also believed to be welcomed by the owners as ensuring them assets in sterling outside the German Reich.

(10) Admiral Darlan is fully aware that large quantities of food are entering France through the indulgence of the British authorities. In the case, for example, of Syria, every vessel moving in either direction has been provided with a special pass from the British Navy to facilitate demobilisation and humanitarian traffic such as the repatriation of invalids,—facilities which in some cases have been abused, for example, by sending back for trial Frenchmen showing friendliness to Britain. If the British policy were abandoned and Vichy allowed to use the French merchant navy, the result would not merely be a serious breach of the blockade but a serious direct and indirect benefit to Germany of the tonnage which should work for the ultimate benefit of France.

AGA KHAN CUP

SURPRISING DEFEAT OF MANAVADAR

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE WIN BY A BRACE OF GOALS IN SEMI-FINAL

The St. Xavier's College sprang a huge surprise on the hockey fans of Bombay on Sunday evening when they eliminated the redoubtable Manavadar State team by a brace of goals, without response, and earned the right of playing in the Aga Khan Cup final for the second time in two years.

It would be wrong to say that they were the better side on the field and thoroughly deserved to win. In fact Manavadar had the lion's share of the exchanges. Luck seemed to desert them in the striking area. It must however be admitted that they were up against a most determined set of defenders who gave nothing away. The Manavadar forwards did their best to outwit them but they found the latter always on the qui-vive.

Thappa, the diminutive right-half of the College was the most prominent of them all. He was a veritable host in himself. He helped the attack and the defence in a most resourceful and clever manner. It stands also to the credit of the Xavier forwards particularly Saldanha and Mendis for utilising those two opportunities which won them the match.

For a team which had lost five of their best players this season to the B. B. & C. I. Railway, this was indeed a splendid achievement. The College will now meet the winners of the match between the Bhagwant Club and G. I. P. Railway in the final on Wednesday. They may lose the battle then but they have every reason to be proud of their present achievement.

UNLUCKY MANAVADAR

Needless to mention, the present Manavadar team is not half as good as their predecessors. Their combined efforts left much to be desired. It was generally held that if they came into the final to fight the Tikamgarh than they would lose heavily. Nonetheless, their show in general on Sunday was clearly encouraging. Had they succeeded in turning into account some of the chances offered to them, they would have run out of the engagement with flying colours. Though beaten, they were not disgraced. It was sheer bad luck.

SALDANHA AND MENDIS SCORE

Manavadar took the offensive from the bully-off and exerted pressure on the College goal for some time. A clever passing bout between the inside forwards culminated in Suleman, the left winger, hitting the side-net. Immediately after the Collegians broke away and scored two goals in quick succession. Saldanha, their inside right, notched the first goal from an acute angle which beat the Manavadar custodian neck and crop. Mendis their centre-forward, followed this up with a clever one from a melee.

Spurred by this sudden reverse the visitors made spirited attacks on the opposite camp. Narain their inside right, took a fine shot at the College goal. Fritz pushed it away with his hand, for which Umpire Read awarded a short-corner, instead of a penalty-bully. Nothing resulted from it. Manavadar continued pressure for several minutes but they failed to beat the local defence. At half-time St. Xavier's led by two goals to nil.

On resumption, the visitors took charge of the attacking operations again and the College defence had a rather difficult task to check the marauding hordes. However they were clever and resourceful enough to neutralize the Manavadar onslaughts. For nearly fifteen minutes the visitors entrenched themselves in the College territory. The College forwards tried hard to transfer the fight to the other end. But they were pulled up for off-side time and again. Manavadar forwards returned to the attack with renewed vigour and were awarded three short-corner one after the other. All of them proved abortive. A little later Suleman the left-winger was offered an excellent opportunity to score from close range. But he missed the mark completely. Towards the closing stages, the Xavierian forwards were more in the picture and gave Manavadar defence some anxious moments. However nothing further came their way and the match ended in a victory for the College by two goals to nil.

RESULT:

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE 2 goals
MANAVADAR STATE XI Nil.

TEAMS:

MANAVADAR STATE: Akbar Khan, Shafat and Gafoor; Yadiya Shahnoor and Ramji; Shahabuddin, Narain, Majid, Ahmed Khan and Suleman.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE: Fritz; D'Cunha and Rodricks; Thappa, Rowland and Egbert; Anthony, Saldanha, Mendis, Eustace and Agnel.

UMPIRES: A. J. Francis and J. B. Read.

TO-DAY'S SEMI-FINAL

5-30 p.m. Bhagwant Club vs. G. I. P. Railway.

NEW REFORMS COMMISSIONER

Significance Of Appointment

LONDON (By Cable).

W. N. Ewer writes in the "Daily Herald":

New and important steps are being taken to prepare the way for further big constitutional changes in India at the end of the war.

The principle of Dominion Status has been laid down over and over again.

Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, repeated it a few months ago: "His Majest's Government again make clear that Dominion Status is their objective for India."

The problems now are of ways and means, of "hows" and "whens".

It is accepted that the plan of the 1935 Act for Federal self-Government at the Centre is for many reasons dead as mutton.

Some new plan has to be framed and the first move is now being taken towards doing so.

The appointment of Mr. H. V. Hodson, formerly Editor of "The Round Table" (a review of Empire politics) and now Director of the Empire Division of the Ministry of Information, as "Reforms Commissioner" which means adviser on reforms to the Viceroy is of the highest significance.

The post is no new one. But it has previously been held by Civil servants whose main job was to advise on the working of existing "Reforms."

Mr. Hodson is not an Indian Civil Servant though he is the son of a distinguished Indian Civil Servant.

He is first and foremost an authority on Dominion and Commonwealth affairs.

The meaning of such an appointment is evident. It is the first move towards framing new "reforms", of a new plan for "self-government at the Centre."

That, no doubt, will take time. "Constitutional discussions" already promised will be the next stage. And after that there will have to be legislation.

But the Imperial Government has evidently now quite made up its mind that a big new step towards Dominion Status is necessary and that first preparation must be made at once.

Meanwhile last year's interim offer of an enlarged Viceroy's Council containing "representative Indians" as additional ministers still stands, but nobody in India is inclined to accept it and it was only intended to be an immediate concession, in no way a final settlement.

This interim measure also is now under examination.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

SKY-HIGH THRILLER!

THIS MORNING!
At 10 A.M.
LAUREL & HARDY
IN
"BONNIE SCOTLAND"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

★Matinee To-day at
1-30 p.m.
2ND WEEK!

"Hit out
—or—
Get out"
with
this
decision
a youth
fights the
battle of Love

RANJIT'S
HILARIOUS HIT
Ummeed
Director: MANIBHAI VYAS
Cast:
ISHVARLAL, PRABHA,
NURJAHAN, DIXIT, KESARI
Daily at 4, 7 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

9 SONG-HITS

THAT ARE ALREADY ON THE LIPS OF EVERYONE WHO HAS SEEN THE PUNJAB'S PRIDE PICTURE PACKED WITH MELODIOUS MUSIC & MERRY MIRTH—

—HEAR AND ENJOY THEM IN DALSUKH M. PANCHOLI'S

KHAZANCHI
Starring: RAMOLA, ISMAIL, MANORAMA & NARANG
2nd WEEK at Krishna
TALKIES: DUBASH THEATRE
Daily: 4, 7, 10 P.M. Sat. Sun. & Holidays Matinee at 1-30 P.M.

SHE SINGS THE SONG OF LOVE AND LIBERTY....

RENUKA DEVI

She dances to the cadence of a throbbing heart....

AUZURIE

BOMBAY TALKIES' Naya Sansar Progressive Picture

Matinee To-day: 12-30 noon
Please RESERVE Your Seats
Daily: 3-30, 6-45, 10 p.m.
ROXY

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 3, 1997

Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 16, 1360
Parsi: Avan 12, 1310

EXTENSION OF NATIONAL WEEK AT GHATKOPAR:—Ghatkopar Khadi Gram Udyog Bhandar has extended the date to allow National Week discount on Khadi sale upto Sunday the 20th instant.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS:—A free Public lecture on "Can We Overcome Our Destiny?" will be delivered at Napoo Hall, Telang Road Matunga today (Monday) at 6-15 p.m.

HINDUSTANI SPEECH ON NAZISM: Moulvi Anis Ahmad, General Secretary, Defence of India League, U. P., will speak on Nazism, Fascism and British Democracy to-day (Monday) at 6-35 p.m. over the Loud Speaker System of the Bombay War Publicity Committee, in Hindustani.

HINDI PRACHAR KENDRA SABHA:—Indra Vasavada, Secretary, Library Committee, U. H. P. K. S., Bombay, writes:—

A meeting of the Library Committee of Upanagar Hindi Prachar Kendra Sabha will be held at Anandilal Poddar High School, Santa Cruz, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. to consider methods and means to establish a circulating and stationary library in the suburbs of Bombay. It will be decided to name the library on the name of the best donor.

SHREE MATUNGA SARVAJANIK DAWAKHANA:—The opening ceremony of the above dispensary shall be performed by the well-known philanthropist Rao Saheb Kantilal Ishwardas, J.P., to-day (Monday) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at plot No. 323-D, Kingsway, Matunga, G. I. P.

This is the first charitable institution filling in the needs of one of the biggest suburbs of the Bombay Municipality, populated by about 60,000 residents.

MATUNGA ARYA SAMAJ:—To-day (Monday) from 4 p.m. (the last day of the Utsav) Pandit S. D. Satvalekar of Oundh will speak on the Vedic administration, Pt. Devendranath of Secunderabad will speak on the specialities of Vedic religion. Pt. Sudarshan will talk on the construction of the Society Prof. Tarachandji Gajra will speak on National Unity and Pakistan.

ALL-INDIA VEERSHAIVA MAHASABHA:—On their return journey from their tour, the present President of the All-India Veershaiva Mahasabha, Mr. M S Sirdar, and the General Secretary, Mr. S. M. Kaiyanshetty, paid a visit to Bombay in early March and an informal meeting of the leading Lingayats of Bombay was held in honour of their visit. It was decided, at that meeting, to invite the All-India Veershaiva Mahasabha to hold their forthcoming annual session in Bombay. At a later date a Provisional Committee was duly elected and appointed, at a general meeting of the Lingayats of Bombay, for the purpose of doing of the preliminary work. The provisional Bombay Committee is proceeding rapidly with the necessary spade-work and is receiving co-operation and support from all sections of the Lingayat community in Bombay City as well as the surrounding Maharashtra territory.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Down Argentine Way" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Trail of the Vigilantes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Flight Command" Daily at 5-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"One Night in the Tropics" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"He Stayed for Breakfast" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30
PATHE—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m. noon.
WEST END—"Ghar-Jawai" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Prabhat" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Ummeed" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m
EDWARD—"Sign of the Cross" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Rebecca" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Kum-Kum" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.

Sir John Beaumont was entertained at a tea party in Bombay High Court compound on Saturday by the Judges on his being elevated as a Judge of the Federal Court.

Rush Of Visitors To Khadi And Village Industries Exhibition

Yarn Spun By Mahatma Gandhi Becomes Centre Of Attraction At Ladwadi

There was a record crowd of visitors to the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Rambaug and Ladwadi on Sunday. About 6,000 men, women and children visited the exhibition. Elaborate arrangements were made to cope with the rush

Groups of men and women crowded round an exhibit of yarn spun by Gandhiji and read loudly a postcard received on Saturday and displayed in the glass case. The letter is written in Gujarati and the exclamatory remark to the effect as to what can bombs do to charka and its elementary form, the takli, evoked much interest.

BEE-KEEPING.

When visitors had left Ladwadi and had come to Rambaug and were taking keen interest in the bee-keeping section, the domesticated bees were swarming to the hive and slowly settling down.

Mr. H. Viswanathan, ex-officer in the Bee Research Department of the Bombay Government and also once attached to the Agricultural College in Poona, is in charge of this section. He had collected a few appliances locally and from Wardha and Poona.

Bee-keeping is now well on its way to great progress. All along the Western Ghats, vast schools for developing bee-keeping have sprung up and cultivators residing in these tracts suppliment their income by taking up this side-industry. Attempts are now being made to develop and expand this industry.

North Kanara, particularly Honnavar, seems to be the centre of this industry. In this part of the Province there are about 20 bee-keepers.

Several appliances of manufacturing pure honey and a bee-hive were displayed at the Exhibition and the process explained to inquiring visitors. The domesticated "Sathpada" bees were humming and crowding in the hive, placed at a convenient corner of the section.

AT KHADI EXHIBITION

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.): Spinning Competition.

6-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.): Variety Entertainment by Prof. Deodhar's School of Music. Entertainment Programme by admission ticket of annas four only. For reservation annas two extra.

Exhibition time: 3-30 to 10-15 p.m. (S. T.). Entrance fee for the Exhibition annas two only. For children one anna only.

HINDUSTANI ELOCUTION COMPETITION.—The following are the subjects for the Hindustani Elocution Competition to be held under the auspices of the Khadi and Village Exhibition on Friday, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Lad Wadi, C. P. Tank. Entry forms for the Hindustani Elocution Competition can be had at the Exhibition Office, Lad Wadi C. P. Tank.

SUBJECTS

1. Emancipation of India lies in progress of Khaddar and Cottage Industries.
2. Non-violence is the only remedy for World Peace.
3. It is our duty to know Hindustani, India's National Language.

Automobile Industry

Walchand Answers Critics

"If Our Foreign Friends Leave Us Alone, We Will Make History

BANGALORE, April 12.

In an interview to the press on the prospects of automobile industry in India Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chief promotor of the scheme said:—

"There is very little truth in the statement that automobile industry would not prove an economic unit in India. American industrialists whom Mr. Advani and myself met during our tour in America and who had gone into the question very carefully and have worked out the cost of production from their figures of suggested prices and their experience of small plants in Norway, Belgium and other countries have come to the conclusion that the automobile industry would prove a paying proposition in India.

Most of the raw materials required for the manufacture of motor cars are available in India. It has been calculated that a common automobile weighs 2,800 lbs., and about 2,400 lbs., would be iron and steel practically all of which are being produced in India. With the close of war, Indian companies will have distinct advantage in respect of large bulk of component parts.

NOT UNECONOMICAL

"It is, therefore, difficult for me to understand", continued, Mr. Walchand, "the attitude of our foreign friends who are trying to make out that it would be uneconomical to start a motor industry in India Either they do not know the conditions in India or they have not made an impartial study of the problem.

"When the textile industry was started in India years back it was stated they would not pay. When the Tata Iron and Steel works was started it was stated that the founder of the industry had gone crazy. There is hardly any industry in India which has not been prejudged by similar criticism. The rapid strides made by these industries are emphatic answers to these critics.

APPEAL TO CRITICS

"I am sure, concluded Mr. Walchand, "if our foreign friends leave us alone Indian automobile industry will make history and will not despair of the apathy shown by the Government of India. I am an incurable optimist. In spite of the do-nothing attitude exhibited by the Government of India, I will never give up hope. I am certain, in the end they will co-operate and give me all necessary help. I would only plead with foreign critics to adopt the policy of live-and-let-live".—A. P.

NO COMMUNALISM IN FILM LINE

Motilal's Presidential Address At Artistes' Conference

LAHORE, April 13.

The hope that Punjab will soon become the biggest centre of film production, exhibition and distribution, was expressed by Mr. Motilal presiding at the Artistes' Conference, held in connection with the All-India Motion Picture Conference.

A number of leading artistes attended the Conference.

Mr. Motilal said that communalism was conspicuous by its absence in the domain of films where religion of humanity was at its best. In this wonderful line, he added, there was no distinction between man and man.

The Conference adopted a resolution complimenting the Punjab Government on the enactment of the Trade Employees Act which had removed a long standing complaint among the artistes regarding absence of weekly holidays and hours of work.

By another resolution the Conference suggested the opening of an "All-India Cine-Artistes Relief Fund" to help the disabled or unemployed cine artistes. The Conference also condoled the deaths of Mr. Himansu Rai, a pioneer producer of international fame.

Mr. P. C. Barua read a paper on "The status and life of an artiste."—A. P.

Dr. Hahnemann Day At Khandwa

KHANDWA, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the followers and the admirers of the Homoeopathic Science was held to celebrate the 186th Birth-day of Dr. Hahnemann, the father of Homoeopathy, on the 10th instant at the residence of Dr. Maheshwari under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. De Pleader, and it was resolved that the Governor-General-in-Council may be requested to bring in force Mr. Giasuddin, M.L.A.'s resolution, passed on the 2nd April 1937 in the Central Legislative Assembly at Delhi and to grant the Homoeopaths the same status as Allopaths.

NON-STOP SPINNING AT S. I. ASSOCIATION

Charkha Section To Present 100,000 Yards Of Yarn To A. I. S. A.

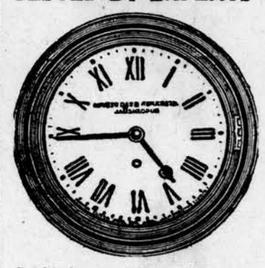
Following the decision of the Charkha Section of the South Indian Association, Bombay to present 100,000 yards of handspun yarn to the A. I. S. A. during the week commencing April 6 and ending April 14, non-stop sacrificial spinning extending to 12 hours has been going on in the Association premises. On Sunday evening, while the sacrificial spinning was in progress, Messrs. Subbaraman and Moorthy, gave a programme of National songs which consisted mostly of selections from Bharati. Members of the section also participated in Khadi hawking during the week and in the spinning competition at Nappoo Hall. The competition was arranged by the Charkha Club, Matunga. There will be non-stop sacrificial spinning at the Association premises to-day (Monday) also.

Announcement!

NEW INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE

CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

Manufactured in INDIA
TESTED BY EXPERTS



Production started & sales commencing from 1st May, 1941. Organisation is being made for the production of 200 clocks & timepieces a day.

Experiments for Pocket and Wrist-watches are being made.

A new organisation, titled, THE INDIAN CLOCK MFG. CO. LTD., has established an up-to-date and well-equipped workshop at Jamshedpur for the manufacture of CLOCKS, TIMEPIECES, & GRAMOPHONE MACHINES & PARTS.

Samples of Clocks produced by the Company have been tested by Experts & proved to be highly satisfactory, as regards time keeping, durability, shapes, efficiency and quality.

The materials used are in no way inferior to that used in any foreign make. The Clocks & Timepieces of the Company are manufactured and finished with the latest and modern equipments.

Authorised Capital
Rs. 5,00,000
(Five Lakhs)

THE
INDIAN CLOCK MFG. CO., LTD.
JAMSHEDPUR, TATANAGAR

Distributor
M/s. SUNDER DAS & KUMAR
—LTD.—
JAMSHEDPUR

Dealers to apply for agency or territorial distributorship within 30th April, 1941 to Managing Agents.

One dose STOPS Stomach Pain

When you are in the grip of Indigestion, enduring a dull nagging pain that makes you feel depressed and miserable, what you want most is Quick Relief. This is what you get when you take a spoonful of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder in milk or water. It is so quick-acting, so soothing and relieving, so completely beneficial. You feel the benefit at once.

Normalises Stomach Acid

The moment Maclean Brand Stomach Powder enters your stomach it begins to break down the Excess of Acid that is causing your pain and discomfort. You can feel the flatulence subsiding—the sourness passing—the pain receding—and comfort returning.

There is no reason why you should endure the distress of Indigestion for another day with this soothing powder at hand to bring you quick relief. Remember, the dependability of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder has won the esteem of doctors everywhere.

Always look for this Signature—

Alex. C. Maclean

on bottle and carton and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

INFANT FEEDING IS SAFER WITH THIS MILK

• There are two important reasons why many doctors prescribe Klim for infants.

First, it is fresh unadulterated milk that is always uniform . . . it keeps without refrigeration. Second, the powdering process automatically makes Klim more digestible . . . yet the nourishing food elements and natural milk flavour are retained.

Klim is easy to use . . . replacing the water restores the milk to its natural form. It is good for all the family. Buy a tin today.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1941.

NATIONAL WEEK AND AFTER

The National Week, which came to a close yesterday, was celebrated in the city on a much more impressive scale than ever before, except in 1921. And this is probably true of many other places in the country. That this should be possible at a time when most of the leaders are in jail speaks for the vitality of the movement which the week represents and which has by now become self-directed. A feature of the celebrations in the city was the absence of any attempt at any public meeting to dwell on the blood-curdling incidents about the Amritsar massacre. The emphasis everywhere was on the task of making such incidents impossible in the future by winning Swaraj through non-violence. The celebrations everywhere were scrupulously peaceful though Satyagraha is ceaselessly continuing in the country and has by now sent over 6,000 men to jail. This is in refreshing contrast with the outbreaks of violence at the first experiment in Satyagraha on the 6th April in 1919. The change is itself a welcome sign of the progress the cult of non-violence has made during these two decades. Another pleasant feature of the Week's celebrations this year is that more attention was paid to the constructive programme of the Congress than for many years before. Hand-spinning and the use of khadar have again become very popular in the city, and a number of spinning clubs have been formed. The zest for spinning will find an additional impetus by the exhibition in the city of the excellent yarn spun by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in jail. It is to be hoped that the revival of handspinning in the city will be a permanent feature.

A Contrast

As we contemplate the demonstrations of the week with those of the corresponding period in 1919, we are impressed by another contrast. The official publication "India in 1919", the last thing in the world to exaggerate Hindu-Muslim unity, referring to the demonstrations of the period in question said:

"One noticeable feature of the general excitement was the unprecedented fraternization between the Hindus and the Muslims. Their union, between the leaders, had now for long been a fixed plan for the nationalist platform. In this time of public excitement, even the lower classes agreed for once to forget their differences. Extraordinary scenes of fraternisation occurred. Hindus publicly accepted water from the hands of Muslims and *vice versa*. Hindu-Muslim unity was the watchword of processions indicated both by cries and by banners. Hindu leaders had actually been allowed to preach from the pulpit of a mosque."

This was mainly due to the Congress identifying itself with the Khilafat grievances of the Muslims. But though the Congress continues to be as sympathetic towards Muslims and includes thousands of them, among its members, there is no doubt that during the last three years considerable prejudice against it has been created. There is growing distrust between Hindus and Muslims and schemes of partitioning India are seriously being talked of by a large section of the latter. Altogether the situation is disquieting and it behoves Congress leaders, who justly regard Hindu-Muslim unity as one of the principal items of the constructive programme, to take steps to see that the old unity is restored.

Serve The Masses

Much can be done in this behalf if the movement to promote Khaddar and other cottage industries is spread much wider in the villages than it is at present. The enthusiasm which the National Week has produced for these industries should be harnessed to a lasting and sustained effort to foster them. After all, earnest service of the poor people of all creeds, in this way and in others, is the best solvent of communal prejudices. The Khaddar industry alone feeds tens of thousands of poor Harijans and Muslims as also of other communities, and naturally all those served by it are grateful to those who serve them. Secondly, such industries impress upon the poor people of varying creeds the complete identity of their economic interests and the need for making concerted efforts to safeguard those interests against persons seeking to frustrate or prevent such efforts by diverting attention from common economic interests to differences in religious or semi-religious beliefs. The Congress rightly sets much much store by mass contact. But mere contact through enlisting vast numbers of men as Congress members is not a lasting one. But contact through disinterested service is lasting and fruitful. In the last analysis such contact is the best solution of our communal problems, though negotiations for an equitable distribution of power have very important place in any settlement. Congress can and should try every method to bring about a settlement as early as is humanly possible.

The Battle Front

One of the most disappointing features of the military situation in the Balkans is that German and Italian forces have succeeded in contacting north of Lake Ochrida, which development saves Il Duce's battered army in Albania. We had hoped that whatever else happened the Yugoslavs would manage to fall upon the rear of this army and in collaboration with the Greeks manage to liquidate it. This consummation has, unfortunately, failed to materialise. The position, otherwise, seems to be obscure. The Columbia Broadcasting Station reports a violent Yugoslav counter-attack south west of Skoplje in a drive towards the south which would presumably threaten the new Axis line. But, of late, Columbia Broadcasts have represented wishful thinking rather than actual facts. Therefore, much reliance cannot be placed on this report. In Greece the big battle had not yet started at any rate till Saturday evening although Athens has reported a few successful local brushes. Meanwhile the jackals have got busy over the still alive corpse of Yugoslavia, whereby the Fuehrer achieves a double advantage. He secures the services of the armies of his three satellites and settles their conflicting claims at the expense of Yugoslavia.

Russia And Yugoslavia

Writing in the "Red Star" a Russian military commentator said the other day that the centre of gravity of the war had now definitely shifted from the West to the South-East of Europe. This is obviously true. But another development has also taken place in the South-East in the diplomatic sphere which can easily shift the centre of gravity in this sphere to Moscow. The Kremlin has administered a sharp and public rebuke to Hungary for her attack upon Yugoslavia. This rebuke is not, of course, going to affect Hungary's policy or deter the other two countries under Germany's New Order, Rumania and Bulgaria, from following Hungary's example. But can one hope that Kremlin's welcome reply to Hungary marks the beginning of an important change in policy? In his message to the people of Yugoslavia which is remarkable for its pathetic grandeur, General Simovitch very particularly referred to Russo-Yugoslav friendship. It was an appeal to Russia from a friendly and—as the "Izvestia" itself declared—"paternal" people in grave distress. This appeal calls for a response much more effective than mere rebukes, however sharp to countries, which, moreover, are only abettors of the main aggressors. Will it be forthcoming?

Frankly Speaking

Japan's Foreign Policy

M. Matsuoka has left Moscow after a long and bravely persistent series of conversations with the Russian Dictator and M. Molotov. What the Japanese Foreign Minister is taking back with him to Tokyo is, of course, not yet known. But his Premier has made an interesting statement to pressmen on Japan's foreign policy on the eve of M. Matsuoka's departure from Moscow. Prince Konoye "could say nothing definite about the situation betweeen Japan and the Soviet but he believed it was not taking a turn for the worse." Those who earnestly wish that the Japanese should receive a snub rather than a friendly pat on the back from Russia would interpret this statement as indicating M. Matsuoka's failure. And this, moreover, because according to a Chungking report, large quantities of supplies from the Soviet have just reached China. But it would be safer to wait for a further clarification of Russo-Japanese relations Meanwhile, two points in Prince Konoye's statement are particularly noteworthy. He admits a perceptible stiffening in the attitude of the Dutch East Indies. And secondly, he hesitates to seek a quarrel with the United States.

Aosta's Strategy

The forces of the Duke of Aosta which evacuated Addis Ababa have dispersed in a number of directions. This fact, together with the rapid retreat of the Eritrean garrison towards the South, clearly shows that the Duke's one object is to keep the British busy chasing his forces. From his point of view this is a sound strategy because thereby he delays the bulk of the British army from being rushed to Cyrenaica where it is most urgently needed. Since, however, demoralisation among his forces is clearly apparent from the increasing numbers of prisoners which are being taken let us hope that his efforts will not succeed beyond a week or so. Meanwhile British and Axis forces are now in serious conflict. The R.A.F., we notice, has already started doing grand work. But as against this, the latest cables contain the grave news about the occupation of Bardia by German troops who thus are now very near the borders of Egypt.

Deserved Grants

The Government of India may be congratulated on their decision to make a grant of Rs. 25,000 to Poet Tagore's Visva Bharati for the year 1941-42 in recognition of its contribution to Indian culture. The amount is not a large one, considering the University's needs and scope of work but the grant is a just recognition of the institution's all-India character. It is also good to learn that the Bengal Government's grant of a similar sum, sanctioned last year, is now released. The grants will be cheering news to the Poet, who is lying very ill on the eve of his 80th birthday and who is naturally very anxious about the institutions to which he has dedicated his all. We trust he will soon be well, in time for the celebration of his birthday at Shantiniketan on Monday next.

Ferment In Dewas And Rajpipla

Following the bad example of Indore, the Government of the Dewas State (Junior) has banned the first meeting of the local Praja Mandal. According to our correspondent, the organiser of the meeting, Mr. Gopilal "has been arrested, handcuffed and paraded in the town." If the Government think that such repressive methods will frighten the people into subservience they are hopelessly mistaken. If it is true that the organiser of the meeting was handcuffed and paraded such barbarities will only stiffen the hostility of the people. The other day the Maharaja of Rajpipla also issued a drastic Ordinance declaring the local Praja Mandal an illegal body. The Praja Mandals must live and function at any cost, though for some time to come they may have to confine themselves to quiet constructive work, not excluding the meetings necessary for this purpose. The Praja Mandal leaders may well consult Gandhiji on this matter in spite of his heavy preoccupations. They should also give full publicity to their important activities and official reactions in all the principal Indian papers The officials should not be allowed to conceal from the world their oppressive methods.

Portugal, Last Refuge Of Peace In Europe

By MICHAEL DERRICK

The position of Portugal as almost the last remaining refuge of peace and freedom in Europe and at the same time a European bridgehead for America has meant both advantages and disadvantages for the country.

It has meant a great influx of refugees, some passing through some seeking permission to remain. That has been good from a commercial viewpoint (although many have thrown themselves on Portuguese charity and have not been disappointed), but all such human tides bring undesirable political jetsam—international revolutionaries, Gestapo agents in pretended flight and so forth.

Lisbon is, moreover, an arena where men from warring countries meet, the cockpit for rival propagandists as well as a city of hospitality, and the placid surface of the Portuguese political scene has inevitably been ruffled. But not more than the surface.

The State was probably never more secure from internal danger than it is to-day.

★

Government's policy in face of war was defined by Dr. Salazar, a few weeks after the invasion of Poland and has not yet changed.

It can be summarised under these heads: to keep as far as possible apart from the conflict; to remain inflexibly faithful to the British alliance; to remember the solemn assurance of the German Government given when the war began; and close relations with the Spanish Government in preserving the peace of the Peninsula.

The terms of the British alliance do not require Portuguese belligerency and nothing could be further from the desires, or, indeed, from the interests, of Britain than to see any country unnecessarily involved in the conflict.

"Britain has asked for nothing" said Dr. Salazar, "in the name of our centuries-old alliance and friendship which could oblige us to join in the conflict."

The alliance remains the corner-stone of Portuguese foreign policy and the friendship was cemented when the Duke of Kent attended the centenary celebrations last summer. Among the Portuguese people, on whom the partition of Poland made a particularly strong impression, there is little attempt to conceal where their sympathies lie.

Britain asked for nothing in 1939 except the observance of a strict and honourable neutrality and that neutrality has been perfectly preserved and Britain asks nothing more to-day.

★

About the assurances which Germany gave at the outbreak of the war, there is unhappily less confidence.

The sequence of aggressions since the invasion of Norway has taught the Portuguese that any neutral country must be apprehensive when Germany announces that it is about to be attacked by Britain, and during the last month the Germans have been forecasting an Anglo-American attack on the Azores. It began when Mr. Willkie landed there by Clipper.

It is well-known that the Clipper always does call at the Azores but the Germans said that Mr. Willkie had called specially to make notes of the islands' defences. Since then they have been repeating daily that an attack on the Azores may be expected. And what an invaluable base it would make for German submarines and bombers!

Nor do the Portuguese forget the discovery and publication in July 1938 of a plan for the seizure of Portugal drawn up by the German General Reichenau. They pray that their country may be preserved from attack but they prepare for the worst and they know that they can always invoke the British alliance if need be.

Relations with Spain are now regulated by the treaty of March 16, 1939, and by the supplementary protocol signed at Lisbon on July 30, 1940, which binds the two countries to co-operate in the protection of their mutual interests and to inform each other of any facts which might compromise the security and independence of either.

The protocol was preceded a week earlier by a joint trade agreement with Great Britain and Spain by which Spain has purchased Portuguese colonial products to the value of £600,000 and paid for them through Anglo-Spanish clearing arrangements.

Portuguese trade has inevitably diminished during the war but a week after the outbreak a decree brought exports and imports under Government control and considerable commerce has been maintained. During the last decade Dr. Salazar's economic policy has regarded the Portuguese Colonial Empire as an economic whole and has provided for marketing African products via European Portugal.

This has involved in bringing to Europe much more than was needed for Portuguese internal consumption and some regulation has been necessary in order to avoid difficulties with the British contraband control.

The matter has been handled personally, and with conspicuous understanding and success, by the new British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Campell, who was transferred to Lisbon after the collapse of France. And in some compensation for the necessary restriction of trade, the war has brought a stimulus to various aspects of Portuguese industry.

(Continued on Page 9)

Settlement With Congress

Ramdeo Podar Shows Way To Enlist India's Aid For War

BHAGALPORE, April 12.

An appeal to the British Government not to allow this opportunity of making an honourable compromise with the Congress slip, and thus securing the wholehearted support of India in the war, was made by Seth Ramdeo Anandilal Podar presiding to-day over the 4th session of the All-India Marwadi Federation. He said that the Marwadi community had contributed its national quota to the national strength of the country, and was sure that interests of the community were safe in the hands of the national leaders.

Speaking about the industrialisation of the country, Seth Ramdeo Podar said: "If Marwadis co-ordinate their creative energies with those of the country, not only will their own difficulties disappear, but the resultant all-round economic prosperity in this country will gain the admiration and respect of the whole country for our service. The Marwadi Federation should encourage rich people of our community to co-operate with their means and business acumen to divert the mind and energy of young men to it, and to present solid schemes based on mature experience for the advancement of different industries."

He appealed to the Government for lending their support in this regard. Although within last forty years, added the speaker, cloth, sugar, iron and steel, cement and other industries had made very rapid progress in India, there was scarcity of factories for railway steam engine, motor cars, aeroplanes, ships and machinery for producing jute, clothes, sugar factories for all kinds of metals factories for electricity gas and kerosene oil.

Concluding Seth Ramdeo Podar discouraged extravagance among the members of the community which, he opined, affected the economic life of the community.
—United Press.

About 500 delegates from all parts of India attended the All-India Ayurvedic Conference which was opened on Saturday in the Aminudaula Park by Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh Pandit Brij Behari Chaturvedi of Patna presided.

Loss Of Companionship In Marriage

By JAL R. VIMADALAL

At Common Law a husband has a right to recover damages from any person who entices away his wife for the loss of her *consortium* or companionship. It was based on the duty of a wife to reside and consort with her husband. He who induced another man's wife to infringe this duty was made to pay damages in tort to the unfortunate husband.

* * * *

It was in the year 1933, in the case of Newton vs. Hardy that the law recognized in clear terms a corresponding right in the wife to damages from the woman who deprived her of her husband's society. One Mrs. Newton sued for damages against Mrs. Hardy for enticing away of Mr. Newton by Mrs. Hardy. Mrs. Newton called evidence to show that Mrs. Hardy frequently invited Mr. Newton to visit her at her house, invited him to go away with her for a week, displayed her wealth and valuable jewellery to him, and that she used her sex attractions in his presence for the purpose of enticing him away. The plaintiff complained that as a result of all this her husband left her and she was deprived of his *consortium* and also of her financial support. Mr. Justice Swift who decided this case in the course of his judgment stated in explicit terms that the right to sue for damaging the *consortium* was "a mutual right of husband and wife". On the facts of this particular case, however he gave judgment for the Defendants with costs observing "they drifted into an illicit, improper, immoral affection for each other which had the effect of alienating his affection from his wife. But Mrs. Hardy is not to pay damages for that There is no evidence before me that she enticed him into that situation any more than that he seduced her into it" and then went on to say, "this action does not lie on the part of Mrs. Newton merely because Mrs. Hardy has committed adultery with her husband." The mutuality of this right duly recognized in this case has now received statutory recognition in England by the Law Reforms (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1934 in which a cause of action for "inducing one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other" is enumerated as one of those which do not survive on death.

* * * *

A very interesting case of this nature which pushes this right of action to limits, almost fantastic, occurred recently in Arizona. The plaintiff's complaint was that her husband was, to the knowledge of the defendants, a habitual drunkard, and that over the frequent protests of the plaintiff, the defendants repeatedly furnished him with intoxicating liquor, with the result that the plaintiff was deprived of his *consortium*. In the lower court the plaintiff obtained damages. On an appeal by the defendants the majority of the Court were of the opinion that the action could be sustained on common law principles and that a wife could recover for loss of *consortium* from one who sold habit-forming drugs to her husband, and that the plaintiff had proved that her husband had to the knowledge of the defendants reached a stage at which the use of liquor would result in addiction. They, therefore, affirmed the lower court's judgment granting damages to the plaintiff. The decision in this case seems to go a bit too far. Damages for loss of *consortium* seem to have been granted to one spouse to compensate for the alienation of the affections of the other based on the defendant having a specific intent to deprive the plaintiff of the affections of his or her spouse. We fail to see how a cause of action of this nature could be applied to the sale of habit-forming drugs, however much they may be instrumental in the breaking up of homes.

NOVEL PILGRIMAGE TO BADRINATH

NANDPRAYAG, April 13.

A forty years old Vaishnava Sadhu, who throws himself prostrate on the ground, measures his length, then rises up and again repeats the same process, has covered nearly one thousand miles in this manner on his way to Badrinath.

He started from Datia State some twelve months ago and hopes to reach Badrinath on May 12, when the temple re-opens for Darshan.

Of a strong physique and a devout frame of mind, he has been to Badrinath twice before, but not in this manner.—A. P.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

A feature of the session is the presence of a large number of non-Muslim leaders included in which were Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan of Cochin, Sir K. V. Reddy, Sir A. P. Patro, Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, Leader of the Justice Party, Kumararajah M. A. Muthiah Chettiar Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of "Swadesa Mitran", Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah and Rao Bahadur N. Sivarai.

—Madras Report.

* * * *

"The jail programme", says Mr. Savarkar, Leader of the Hindu Mahasabha, "can be ushered in at any time but we do not want to hasten until we have watched carefully all reactions."

Quite so. We sympathize with Mr Savarkar as usual

* * * *

"Pakistan", Mr. A. Hameed Khan of Madras urges, "is the means to "a great end—India's freedom, peace and order"

We have now-a-days a plethora of means to the great end of freedom, peace and order. There is, for example the New Order for Europe and ditto for Greater East Asia

* * * *

"Muslims", says Mr. Hameed Khan, "can never be enamoured of Nazi ideals....."

Not even of the "Fuhrer-principle"?

* * * *

MUSLIM LEAGUE OR CONGRESS
Ahmadiyas To Decide
—Headline.

Why take the trouble since it will, of course, be neither.

* * * *

In his message to the Yugo. Slav nation the other day, General Simovitch declared that he particularly relied upon the friendship of the great Soviet Republic.

The Soviet Republic has almost promptly responded by actually declining to appreciate Hungary's march into Yugo-Slavia.

* * * *

A Spanish Agency reports that the Fuhrer has decided to wipe Yugo-Slavia off the map.

The Kremlin, through the Under-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, will strongly protest unless Herr Hitler refrains from formally advising it of his intentions.

* * * *

The German Ambassador to Moscow has gone to Berlin for consultations.

But what more does the Fuehrer want to know or discuss? Isn't Russia already a safe neutral and, through her, Turkey too?

* * * *

Vichy denies reports that Japanese troops in Indo-China are in excess of the numbers agreed upon in the September treaty.

But why does it?

* * * *

Professor: "Have you seen my waistcoat?"

Servant: "You have it on, sir."

Professor: "So I have! It's a good thing you told me or I should have gone away without it!"

* * * *

Admission to Hell

A well-known journalist had just died. His guardian angel showed him the way to Heaven, and was in the act of leading him in, when St. Peter interfered.

"Profession?" inquired the Saint, with military curtness.

"Journalist."

"No room for you!" And he slammed the door in his face.

"Well," said the angel, "there's nothing for it but the other place."

"What did you do on earth?" inquired Satan.

"I worked for the newspapers."

"No place for you. I'm sorry." And the devil closed his wicket, more politely than St. Peter had done, but decidely.

But the journalistic fraternity are not easily discouraged. The journalist set up an establishment on an abandoned star and started a newspaper.

Within a month he had press passes admitting him to both places.—"Ilustrado". Havana.

* * * *

Outlaws of Languages

An American lexicographer has published a list of "the ten most over-worked words in the United States." I have not secured the whole list, but here are four of the words:—

Okay
Terrific
Lousy
Definitely

I am definitely in favour of a ban on these lousy expressions, which have had a terrific vogue of late. Okay!—"Irish Press."

Treaty Of Eternal FRIENDSHIP WITH Yugoslavia Scrapped!

German Minister In Moscow Leaves For Berlin: Matsuoka's Farewell To The Kremlin

MOSCOW, April 12.

The Soviet Government disapproves of Hungary's "war on Yugoslavia four months after the signing of the treaty of eternal friendship with that country".

M. Vyshinsky, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, informed the Hungarian Minister in Moscow of this disapproval to-day, the Moscow radio announces.

If Hungary Is Hit Back!

"It could be easily understood what position Hungary might find herself in, should she be subjected in her turn to an attack of this kind while in misfortune, since in Hungary there are also substantial national minorities", added M. Vyshinsky.

A "communique" issued by the Soviet Foreign Office says that the Hungarian Minister had called on M. Vyshinsky to make a statement on the motives which prompted the Hungarian Government "to dispatch its troops into Yugoslavia". He expressed the hope that the Soviet Government would "recognise the justice of these motives."

German Minister Leaves For Berlin

LONDON, April 13.

The German Minister in Moscow is leaving for Berlin to have consultation with the German Government.

MATSUOKA'S FAREWELL TO THE KREMLIN

BERLIN, April 12.

Mr. Matsuoka, M. Stalin and M. Molotov had further discussion for two hours on Japanese Soviet relations to-night, says a Moscow message to the German News Agency. Mr. Matsuoka who is leaving for Tokyo by the Trans Siberian railway on Sunday paid a farewell visit to the Kremlin.—Reuter.

Brest Bombed Again

LONDON, April 13.

British bombers last night attacked German naval bases of Brest and L'Orient, it is learned in London.

In spite of bad weather our bombers last night made another attack on the German base at Brest where the battle cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" are lying. This was the fourth attack, and, as already announced, the enemy ships are believed to have been damaged in previous raids. In the last two onslaughts British planes carried special armour-piercing bombs.

British bombers flew into Germany and bombed targets north of the Ruhr during extensive daylight operations on Saturday which also ranged over the North Sea and enemy-occupied territory.

They successfully bombed shipping off the Dutch coast, a number of industrial targets and the power station near Leiden docks and petrol stores at Flushing.

Several offensive patrols over northern France were made. One patrol attacked Le Touquet aerodrome at a low level, hangars and gun emplacements being machine-gunned and two fires started.

During Saturday night the Bomber Command continued its offensive against the naval base at Brest, where the German battle cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" are sheltering. The submarine base at L'Orient and the aerodrome at Merignac, the principal base of four-engined Focke-wulf, bombers were also attacked. Large fires were seen at L'Orient and Merignac.

Three aircraft are missing. Two German fighters were shot down.—Reuter.

RAID ON GIMMA AERODROME

CAIRO, April 13.

A South African fighter squadron raided Gimma aerodrome and destroyed three bombers, one fighter and two unidentified planes on the ground.

During the raid enemy fighters attacked the South African aircraft but quickly broke off engagement when two of them were shot down. No South African planes were lost.

Raid On Malta

Enemy aircraft raided Malta on Friday, the "communique" continues. They were engaged by British fighters. One Messerschmitt 110 and one Messerschmitt 109 were shot down and several others severely damaged and probably destroyed. Two British fighters were shot down.

From all other operations British losses were two in Greece, one in Abyssinia and two in Cyrenaica.—Reuter.

London Had No Alert On Saturday Night

LONDON, April 13.

While London had no alert throughout the night, enemy activity elsewhere was on a very small scale.

According to an Air Ministry "communique", a few bombs were dropped mainly near the coast down the Channel but they had little effect.—Reuter.

In Abyssinia

ITALIAN FORCES RETREAT

From Addis Ababa Towards Frontiers

LONDON, April 12

Italian forces, retiring in all directions from Addis Ababa, have withdrawn down two hundred miles-long "Blind alley"—for the roads which radiate from the Abysinian capital, like sports from a wheel, all lead eventually to the British forces.

Some Italians, says a cable from Addis Ababa received in London to-day have gone north-east towards Deusie but the bulk have retired northwest, west and south towards Debra Marcos (in patriot hands,) Gimma and Wake districts respectively.

The main Italian forces are with the Duke of Aosta at Gimma.—Reuter.

U. S. SUPPLIES TO BRITAIN & BALKANS

Danish Ships To Convey Through Red Sea

WASHINGTON, April 12

Thirty Danish ships, recently taken over in United States ports, will be used to start a stream of vital American war supplies for Britain and the Balkan countries through the Red Sea, say well-informed quarters.

The Danish crews of these ships are very willing to sail to the Red Sea but wish to do so under their own Flag rather than American, it is stated.—Reuter.

JAPANESE EMPEROR GREETS PETAIN

LONDON, April 13.

The Emperor of Japan has sent a message of "deep esteem" to Marshal Petain, according to the Toulouse Radio to-day. The message was given to Admiral Darlan by the Japanese Charge d'Affaires yesterday afternoon.—Reuter.

SIR J. BEAUMONT

Jayakar Unveils Portrait

The Rt. Hon. M R. Jayakar unveiled in the Bombay High Court a portrait in oils of Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay before Mr. H. F. Knight and Mr. J. A. Madan, Advisers to the Governor, Lady Beaumont, the judges of the High Court and their wives, leaders of the High Court Bar, Officers of the Court and members of the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Civil Service Association on Saturday evening.

The Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar, unveiling the portrait, paid tribute to the quickness of grasp, the undivided attention he always brought to bear on his work, the absolute impartiality and the brevity of Sir John's judgments. He concluded by declaring that Sir John had upheld the great traditions of the High Court and had proved a most popular and successful Chief Justice.

The unveiling ceremony was followed by a garden party at which the Chief Justice was present.

PILLAGE & ROBBERY

Bulgarian Press Campaign Against Yugoslavia

SOFIA, April 12.

An "atrocity" campaign against Yugoslavia is in full swing in the Bulgarian press.

Disorder and anarchy reigns throughout the territory across the Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier" says one newspaper.

All the authorities having fled, groups of soldiers and other armed men are robbing and pillaging.

The defenceless Bulgarian population is terrified."—Reuter.

HUMANITARIANISM IN WAR

Pope's Easter Broadcast To Belligerents

LONDON, April 13.

The Pope appealed to the belligerents to refrain from using ever more deadly instruments of war, in an Easter broadcast to the world to-day.

The Pope said: "Would that all belligerents, who have human hearts, feel pity for the sufferings of the civil population, for the unarmed women and children, for the sick and aged, often exposed to great dangers of war than soldiers at the front. We supplicate all belligerents to refrain from using ever more deadly instruments of war.

Every new weapon of war inevitably results in a counter weapon on the part of the adversary of even greater effectiveness. Already to-day one must lament the fact that repeatedly limits have been exceeded of what might be permissible in a just war.

Would not an increasing embitterment in the use of the means of attack soon transform war into an inconceivable horror? Let us pray for peace for all, not a peace of oppression and destruction of nations, but for a peace which, guaranteeing the honour of all nations, may satisfy their vital necessities and the legitimate rights of all. To our prayers to God, we have always added our labours."

The Pope continued: "Our prayers must be for a new fraternal solidarity among the nations of the earth with firm stable guarantees with a high moral consciousness, with equal rights among the large and the small, among the strong and the weak.

To the powers occupying the territories of others during the war we say with all due consideration, let your conscience and honour guide you in dealing justly, humanely and providently with the people of occupied territory. Do not impose upon them burdens which you, in similar circumstances, have felt, or would feel, to be unjust.

A prudent and helpful humanitarianism is commendation of wise generals and the treatment of prisoners and civilians in occupied areas is the surest indication of the civilisation of individuals and nations. Above all remember that upon the manner in which you deal with prisoners whom the fortune of war has placed into your hands may depend the blessing or the curse of God on your own Fatherland."—Reuter

RAJEN BABU IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 13.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived in Calcutta this morning from New Delhi, and will stay here for a day or two.

His visit is, it is learnt, in connection with the meeting of the Bharatiya Itihasa Parishad being held this afternoon under the presidentship of Sir Jadunath Sircar. He will also meet Lady Abala Bose in connection with the trust created by Sir Jagdish Bose, of which Rajen Babu is a trustee.

Mr Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, is meeting Babu Rajendra Prasad to discuss the political situation, particularly the Congress affairs.—United Press

New Theories On Anti-Natal Anaemia

CALCUTTA, April 13.

The Working Committee of the All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress met to-day and fixed the venue of its next session at Lahore. The subject to be discussed at the next session of the Congress will be maternal and infant mortality.

The scientific session of the Congress met to-day and discussed the problem of anti-natal anaemia. New theories were discussed at the meeting and some of these were considered to be greatly helpful in solving the problem.—A. P.

Wooing Turkey Again!

LONDON, April 13.

Germany is again attempting to woo Turkey.

It is suggested in Nazi quarters that German troops may be withdrawn from the Turkish frontier.

No further details are available.—Reuter.

POET TAGORE'S 80TH BIRTHDAY

SHANTINIKETAN, April 13.

The 80th birthday of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore will be celebrated by the Visva-bharati to-morrow, the Bengali New Year Day.—A. P.

'Blank' Weeks In Cinemas

New Trade Agreement Brings New Imposts On Films

RANGOON, April 12.

The cinema houses in Burma face "blank" weeks, following the thirtyseven and a half per cent customs duty on American and English films, which became automatically operative after the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement.

In consequence of the agreement, all goods of non-India origin, re-exported from India will pay duty in Burma at full rates. Before the agreement the duty was paid by distributors in India, and the films reached Burma without further impost.

The cinema proprietors say that the duty now imposed involve some Rs. 1,600 on each week's programme, which they cannot afford to pay in view of the "small profits and small circulation area"

The Cinema Trade Association waited on the Commerce Minister, who reduced the duty to five per cent, but the former still regard this as high and propose waiting on the Premier.

The exhibitors of Indian films also fear the closing down of cinemas, as they cannot afford to pay the preferential duty of fifteen per cent.

It is learned that some proprietors have not taken delivery of films which have already arrived at port from India. It is pointed out that when the rental on films in hand expire, the cinemas may go out of business.—A. P.

Column Of Nazi Tanks Smashed

Greeks Score In Their First Contact With German Forces

ATHENE, April 12.

The Greeks have smashed a German column of tanks, motor-cyclists and infantry in the famous Monastir gap on Greece's northern frontier.

This was announced by the Greek Press ministry.

The Nazi column was moving along the road from Monastir to Florina when it was engaged by Greek detachments.

The column was dispersed and suffered casualties. This was the first contact between Greek and German forces in the Monastir gap.—Reuter.

NO MAJOR BATTLE YET

German Losses In Monastir Area

CAIRO, April 12.

While British troops are in touch with the Germans in the Monastir gap area and also south and south-west of Salonika, no major battle has yet begun, informed quarters here state. The British have inflicted losses on the Germans in Monastir area, it is reported here and a number of Nazi tanks were destroyed. Germans caught at a roadside halt besides their vehicles were shot up with considerable success. Troops arriving on the Northern Albanian front are reported to be hampering the Yugoslav drive into Albania across the Drin river. This follows fierce fighting near Skoplje in which Yugoslav troops strove to prevent a German attempt to join up with the Italians on the Albanian frontier.

Meanwhile, no heavy fighting is reported in Libya where the British are in contact with the Germans west and southwest of Tobruk.—Reuter.

Counter-Attack By Yugoslavs

NEW YORK, April 13.

The Yugoslavs are counter-attacking violently southwest of Skoplje, according to an Athens radio report picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting system.

The Yugoslav forces are stated be driving south despite all German efforts to check them.

Morrison On Greek & Yugoslav Stand

GLASGOW, April 12.

The fight that is being put up by Yugoslavia and Greece is in itself a victory declared the home Secretary, Mr. Morrison.

"The great thing is that these countries are fighting. It demonstrates that Hitler cannot get everything he wants by cunning and by undermining morale with treachery and plots.

The stand made by those countries, he said, would in the long run, make an important contribution to the final triumph of liberty over tyranny and aggression.—Reuter.

20 Killed In Piraeus Raid

Restricted Activity On Both Fronts

ATHENS, April 13.

Restricted activity at various points on both fronts is reported in a Greek High Command 'communique'.

Twenty civilians were killed and 31 injured in the German raid on Piraeus on Friday night, according to a Ministry of Public Security 'communique'.—Reuter.

"Powerful Wall" Against Germans

ATHENS, April 13.

Generally speaking, wherever hitherto the invincible German armoured columns met Greek resistance, they had been checked, said the Radio announcer on Saturday night. "They are now in contact with our organised Central front held by the main Greek and British forces. This forms a powerful wall against which the Germans will have to give battle."

The announcer added that in Albania an Italian attack had been beaten off on Saturday with heavy losses.—Reuter.

Barawafat Day Ban

Negotiations Between Govt. And Sunnis

LUCKNOW, April 13.

Enquiries in informed circles regarding the negotiations between the local authorities and the Sunnis in respect of the ban on "Barawafat Day" procession, indicate that should the Government not concede the demands of the Sunnis by Monday next, the latter would choose their own line of action.—United Press.

ANTI-TABARRA COMMITTEE MEETING

LUCKNOW, April 13.

To discuss the situation created by the banning of the Barawafat procession and the Civil Disobedience started by a section of the Sunnis of Lucknow, a meeting of the anti-Tabarra Committee has been convened on April 17 under the presidentship of Chaudhri Niamatullah, a prominent Sunni leader.

It will be recalled that the anti-Tabarra Committee was formed on June 25, 1939, during the Madhe-Sahaba cum Tabarra agitation.—A. P.

DOES MR TANDON CONTINUE TO BE SPEAKER IN JAIL?

U. P. Government's Ruling; Other Satyagraha News

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

It appears that the Government have given a somewhat novel ruling on the question whether Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon still remains the Speaker of the U.P. Assembly while he is in jail. While Government hold that Mr. Tandon could deal with certain files in jail he could not deal with some others.

Mr. Tandon will be allowed to send for in jail only such files as might have been with him before his arrest but no new file can be sent to him by Government during his confinement in jail. So Mr. Tandon remains the Speaker for a limited time and purpose and, thereafter, in Government's view, he ceases to be Speaker.

ARRESTS IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, April 13.

The following reports have been received of arrests and convictions with the Satyagraha movement and other actions taken under the Defence of India Rules:—

Gauhati (Assam): Harendra Nath Barua—sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50/- in default imprisonment for one month.

Daltongunj (Bihar): Miss Rajeswari Dass, a Christian, has been arrested at Mahadand.

Muzaffarpur (Bihar): Rajendra Sinha and Ganesh Chowbey of Hajipur town—sentenced to four months' and three months' imprisonment respectively.

Mymensingh (Bengal): Radhika Kanta Dutta, a Forward Bloc worker, was served with an order of externment immediately on his arrival here from Calcutta on the expiry of his term of one years' imprisonment.—A. P.

Satyagraha At Virar

(From A Correspondent.)

VIRAR, April 12.

Sjt. K. B. Kulkarni, of Bordi has given notice to the District Magistrate of Thana, informing him that he will offer Satyagraha at Virar at 2 p.m. on Monday 14th instant.

Arrests In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, April 12.

Mr. Ramesh Chandra Gupta, Mr. Gayadin Tripathi, Mr. Maniram Sharma, Mr. Rameshwar Gupta, Mr. Ram Sewak, Mr. Surya Prasad and Mr. Brijnarain Singh Mehta were arrested to-day under the defence of India rules.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, April 13.

Thirteen persons offered Satyagraha in Nagpur to-day to mark the closure of the National Week. The Congress flag was hoisted this morning, a procession was taken through the main thoroughfares in the evening, and Mr. Bajrang Thekedar, President of the Nagpur P. C. C. addressed a meeting in the night.—A. P.

NO CLOSING OF JAIL DUE TO C. D.

LUCKNOW, April 13.

It is understood that in view of the Civil Disobedience movement, it has been decided to depart from the usual practice of closing the Haldwani jail during summer and both the Haldwani and Naini Tal jails will be open.—A. P.

Flow Of Arms To Britain

U. S. A. Speeds Up Supplies For Emergency

LONDON, April 13.

There is an ever-increasing flow of aeroplane engines, guns and bombs from the United States to Britain, said Major-General Arnold, Chief of the United States army air corps at a press conference in London to-day (Sunday).

Major-General Arnold who arrived on Saturday added that the United States was doing everything it could to standardise all aeronautical equipment, so that it would be suitable for both the United States and Britain. An increase in air travel facilities between the United States and Britain was probable.

Asked about the Japanese equipment, he declared that there was reason to believe that Japan had some very good pursuit and bomber planes made by herself.—Reuter.

Japanese Ships In Manila

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

Japanese ships entering Manila are often encircled overhead by American warplanes as a precautionary measure, according to shipping men arriving here from the Philippines.

There are eight submarines at anchor in Manila Bay. The crew of an incoming steamer observed that new roads were under construction, leading from one beach inland to serve strategic purpose. The Philippine authorities were feverishly engaged in war preparations.

Tokyo report quoted shipping men from Batavia as saying that precautionary measure in the Netherlands East Indies is more effective than known abroad.

According to mariners from the East Indies, the shipping routes of Dutch vessels are kept absolutely secret, and masters of Dutch vessels often change their course or call at neutral ports.

Suspicious foreigners in the Indies are under constant observation by the police, while in telephone conversations only English and Dutch languages are permitted.—I.N.A.

WATCH VAISAKA FULL MOON

MADRAS, April 12.

"If you would pass more easily and co-operate more effectively in this time of crisis, you must know more deeply the evolutionary plan for the world and for India and you must know more deeply the nature of the great powers which guide and rule the world" said Dr. George S. Arundale opening the conference of South Indian Theosophists at Adyar on Friday.

The President said that according to astrological and occult authorities, the world was at present passing through a very wonderful period, and the Vaisaka full moon in May would be astrologically one of the most significant in all history. Crisis meant judgment, and it was a day of judgment not only for the world but for the nation.

No Time For Faint Heart

Britain Stronger To-day, Says First Lord Of Admiralty

LONDON, April 13.

The opinion that the British position is much better to-day than it was last June was emphasised by the First Lord of Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, addressing the Co-operative Congress at York.

"If you had been with some of us holding responsibility last June and faced the bare, cold, stark facts and compared them with the position to-day, I should say June was the time for faint heart and now is the time for courage". He believed that far from having reason for pessimism we had, reason for greatest confidence. "We need effort, we need staying power and, I believe, we have got both."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

R. A. F. Does Its Job

LONDON, April 13.

Continued hurrying of German columns by the R.A.F. is the feature of a 'communique' from the British Headquarters in Greece. Bomber aircraft successfully attacked German motorised convoys in Bitolj area, secured hits on roads and destroyed vehicles. Another formation bombed a convoy near Valonia harbour.

ADDIS ABABA RETURNING TO NORMAL

NAIROBI, April 13.

Conditions in Addis Ababa are rapidly returning to normal. Prisoners are still being brought in by the patrols.—Reuter.

MALTA RAIDED.

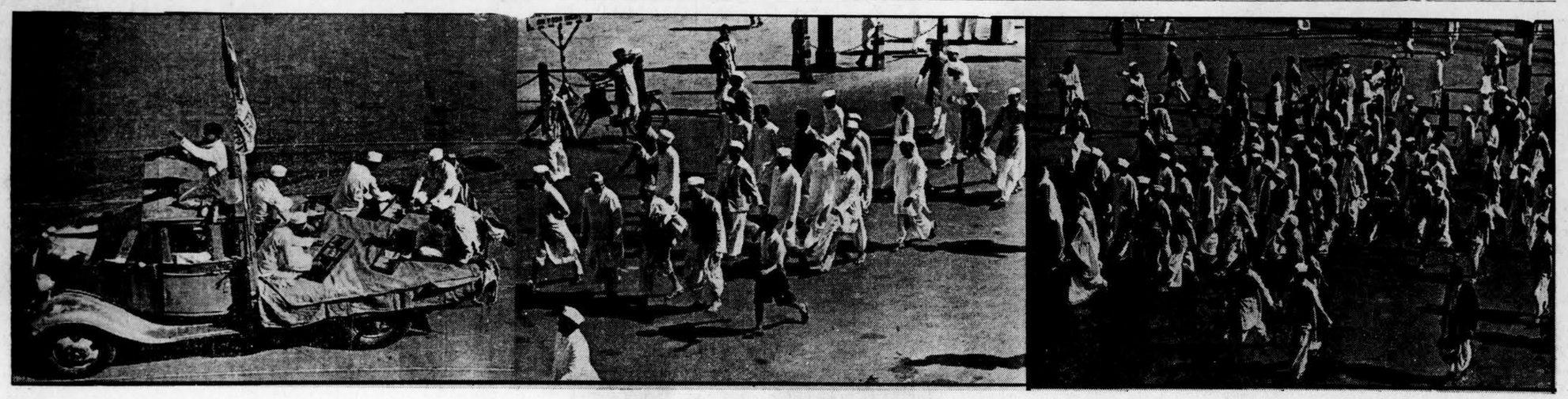
MALTA, April 13.

A number of Junkers 87s raided Malta on Friday night. No serious damage or casualties was caused and one raider was shot down by anti-aircraft.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAV FRONT UNBROKEN.

STOCKHOLM, April 13.

The Yugoslav front is unbroken though their losses have been heavy, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Stockholms Tidningen." He says that Berlin recognises that the difficulties of the Balkan operation have still to be overcome.—Reuter.



The spinning wheel was the attraction of the Jallianwalla Bagh Day procession in the city on Sunday. The picture shows spinners seated in a lorry (left), prominent Congressmen in the procession (centre) and the rear of the procession.

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT UNITY

Call To People To Restore Unity Among Communities

(Continued from page 1)

ed in the carts and others carrying on their spinning on different kinds of charkhas.

The bullock-carts were followed by 20 motor trucks carrying Khadi fabrics and other products of village industries.

Half a dozen bandsmen were seated in a specially decorated bullock-cart which headed the procession. The slogan "India Demands Complete Independence" greeted the eye of the citizen as the mile-long procession started from Dhobi Talao and terminated at Chowpatty two hours later.

After the band of the standard bearer came a cart with Indian drums. Next to it was the row of 125 bullock-carts immediately followed by the lorries. The Seva Dal band and the volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal came next. Then came in order, the Balika Dal, Sevikas of the Bombay Seva Dal, Ladies Associations, different volunteer corps including the National Guards, Red Shirts, Jain volunteers and the Idar Praja Mandal volunteers, Students' Associations, gymnasiums and bhajan mandals.

This was followed by prominent Congressmen, including Messrs. Dhirajlal B. Desai, Mahadev Desai, S. A. Brelvi, Pandit Sunderlal, Motichand Kapadia, Abidali Jafferbhoy and Jamnadas Dwarkadas. A large number of citizens formed the rear of the procession.

Placards with thirty different slogans were carried by the volunteers. The most impressive spinning demonstration while the procession moved along the thoroughfares, was given by two expert spinners from Wardha on the portable Magan Charkha and the improved Dhanush Takli. Equally impressive was the demonstration of hand processing of wheat by women from villages.

Many of the shops located in the "C" and "D" Wards and lying on the route of the procession were closed. Tri-colour flags decorated the fronts of these shops.

Enthusiastic and cheering crowds lined the streets and the shop-fronts and queued along the balconies of the houses lying along the route.

CHOWPATI MEETING

Mr. Dhirajlal Desai in the course of his speech said that in every country there was a Day reserved for paying homage to certain great servants of the Nation or to commemorate an important event in its history. In the same manner, Indians paid homage to the memory of the martyrs of Jallianwala Baug. Nor was that all. The day was sacred to the memory of all those men and women who had wrought for Freedom and who had laid down their lives to enable India to march forward towards that freedom. Out of the supreme sacrifice of such martyrs had grown up the Satyagraha movement. Since then the country had progressed so far that they could to-day say with confidence that the torch of freedom which was lit at Jallianwala Baug would remain unextinguished despite lathis, prison cells or any other form of repression.

BEST WAY TO HELP STRUGGLE

Turning to what they all should and could do, Mr. Desai said that Gandhiji had pointed out that the best way to help forward the struggle for freedom was to pursue the constructive programme. It was, therefore, the duty of every one who yearned for Freedom and who was prepared to make sacrifices in that behalf to do their utmost in fulfilling the Congress constructive programme.

Continuing Mr. Dhirajlal said that Khadi was the first and most important item of this programme. If they only paid a visit to the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Lad Wadi and Ram Baug they would realise that Khadi was the best way of helping the poor peasants and workers for whose benefit they all wished to strive

HINDU, MUSLIM PROBLEM

Adverting to Hindu-Muslim unity, he said that the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity was not one of votes, seats and jobs. It was a problem of a complete change in our attitude of mind. Every Indian should feel that he was an Indian first and Indian last. They should forget the habit of identifying themselves as members of different communities. They should remember that they were all Indians, all slaves. Where was the sense in claiming to be a superior slave? Once they remembered that all of them were Indians and all resolved, in the name of the martyrs whose memory they were recalling to-day, to march ahead shoulder to shoulder, Swaraj would inevitably come near them.

Concluding, Mr. Desai envisaged a day, which he hoped would soon come, when the men and women of India could go to their great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, and tell him that they had achieved full freedom and therefore, the souls of their martyrs could rest in peace.

Sunderlal's Tribute To Bombay

Pandit Sunderlal congratulated Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai and other Congress workers of Bombay as also the citizens for rising to the occasion and demonstrating their full support for the Congress cause. He had been profoundly impressed with the procession. His admiration for the sense of discipline and the spirit of service shown by Bombay had increased ten-fold. He wished to point out that during the absence of veterans of Bombay, a young Congressman like Mr. Dhirajlal had completely fulfilled the trust reposed in him

While expressing admiration for the citizens of Bombay, Pandit Sunderlal regretted that a few Congressmen who were accompanying the leaders in the procession had persistently defied the orders given by the President of the B. P. C. C. and raised slogans which did no credit to them. These volunteers, said the speaker, had, by their conduct, proved that they were bad soldiers

Referring to the political progress of India the speaker said that the efforts made by the nation during the past 22 years under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi had created a profound impression on the minds of the people of other countries. But the fact remained that India was not anywhere near her goal of independence. This slow progress was due to the apathy of the people in taking the lead of Mahatma Gandhi. Many people raised the question even to-day: "How can India win Swaraj through khadi and non-violence"?

"STOP THINKING FOR THE MOMENT"

"I would urge every Indian" said Pandit Sunderlal "to stop thinking for the moment and to place full reliance on the accredited leader of the nation. Let us devote our whole-hearted attention to the constructive programme of the Congress at least hereafter".

Speaking on the efficacy of non-violence, Pandit Sunderlal said that though apparently it failed to yield the same quick results as the methods of Hitler, there could be no doubt that ultimately humanity would be forced to tread the path of non-violence. Sobriety was absolutely essential for treading this path. That was the reason why Gandhiji emphasised the need for prohibition.

NO FREEDOM WITHOUT UNITY

Making a fervent appeal to Hindus to exert their utmost in the matter of removal of untouchability, Pandit Sunderlal regretted that the people of India were given to thinking in terms of communities even at elections.

"I am fervently hoping that a day would soon dawn'" continued the speaker "when no one in India will be able to distinguish a Hindu from the Muslim or a Parsee or a Christian and when all the people will consider themselves to be sons of Mother India"

HINDUS' RESPONSIBILITY

Emphasising the need for communal unity, the speaker said that no programme of Satyagraha, however effective, would enable India to reach her goal without such unity.

"We have to admit to our shame", said the speaker, "that all these years we have tried to find fault with each other instead of trying to understand the other man's point of view. I have to make a special appeal to the Hindus who are in the category of an elder brother because they are the more superior from the point of view of numbers, education, wealth etc. The Hindus stop laying the blame at the door of Muslims. They must stop thinking in terms of communities. They must show a spirit of tolerance and love".

Referring to the cry of Pakistan, Pandit Sunderlal said:—"The cries of "Pakistan" and "Hindustan" only tend to divide the soul of India. Let us strive every nerve and keep the soul of the motherland intact".

Continuing, Pandit Sunderlal said:—"The truth may be unpalatable to you, but as a Hindu, I consider it my duty to point out the defects of the Hindus. I do not consider that Mr. Jinnah is responsible for "Pakistan". I do consider that the Hindus are responsible for it. Every Hindu household constitutes a "Pakistan". When a Muslim comes to you for water you, as a Hindu, are not prepared to quench his thirst. You start asking as to which vessel you will give him. When a Harijan comes to you, you are not prepared to take him in your house. 'How then can the nation unite in its struggle for freedom'?"

In conclusion, the speaker appealed to the citizens to merge their differences and to march unitedly to freedom along the path of non-violence.

DAY OF SELF-PURIFICATION

Mr. Mahadev Desai, in the course of his speech, recalled the incidents of the tragedy at Jallianwala Bagh and how they came to be observing the day, as a day of national self-purification since then. Each country observed a day like this. France, for instance, used to have a day of national celebrations on July 14. But in India the Day was not observed in a spirit of fun and revelry but in a spirit of sacrifice. It was not their intention to abuse General Dyer, but they only wanted to purify themselves, so that they could get the strength of love needed to win over even a man like Dyer. For 22 years they had been learning the art of vanquishing "Dyerism", because they wanted to conquer evil by goodness, quell violence by non-violence, counter fraud by fair dealing. They could never tire, never be bored in that attempt because once they were wearied of it, they would have to continue to live under slavery as they had done for the last century and a half.

Mr. Desai referred to the methods of warfare in Europe and said that the people of India were treading a different path—a path which he was sure, would, one day, put the western world to shame.

Mr. Desai then referred to the English saying that a subject nation had no politics. That may be true in the sense that there should not be any parties in a country fighting for its Freedom. But he would say that a subject country had no ethics and no religion apart from its politics.

INDIA'S MORAL REVOLT

Continuing Mr. Desai referred to the statements made by Sir Reginald Maxwell, the Home Member ridiculing the small number of people who had offered Satyagraha. This showed a deplorable ignorance about the Congress attitude. If they had so chosen, they could have started a mighty movement of civil disobedience. There would be nothing wrong in doing so. But they had not done so solely with a view not to embarrass the Government. The Home Member did not appreciate that ex-Ministers, members of the Working Committee and men of such representative character and practically all leaders of the Congress were in jail, justifying the statement that the whole of India was in moral revolt.

DAY OF NATIONAL STOCK-TAKING

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in a brief speech said that the day was a day of national stock-taking. They had to find out how far they had progressed during the last 21 years. Whatever they had achieved was due to the joint efforts of Hindus and Muslims.

No doubt they had made advance in many directions. They had organised themselves better and had gained much strength. But in the direction of Hindu-Muslim unity, there was latterly a deplorable set-back. He thought that there never was a time when Hindu-Muslim relations were as strained as at present. There were some people who thought it was possible for Hindus or Muslims alone to win Swaraj. For himself he was convinced that without Hindu-Muslim co-operation the winning of Swaraj was impossible.

Hindu-Muslim Unity was an important item of the constructive programme adumbrated by Mahatma Gandhi. It was the duty of all members of the Congress and of those who sympathized with it to turn the searchlight inwards and find out why they had failed to carry out this most important item of the constructive programme, namely, the establishment of Hindu-Muslim unity. He appealed to all of them each in his own sphere—in their homes, mohallas and districts—to promote Hindu-Muslim understanding.

Mr. Abidalli congratulated them on the successful observance of the National week and expressed the hope that by the time the year went out and the next chance to observe the week came along India would have reached the goal towards which she had been marching.

MUTT AND JEFF—What the Dickens, Can't Somebody Else Have a Christmas Carol By BUD FISHER

SAY, YOU BIG FELLOW! I'VE BEEN SCOUTING AROUND AND I SAW YOUR ACTING AND I THINK I HAVE A GOOD PART FOR YOU TO PLAY!
STAGE DOOR
12-19
HEAR THAT, JEFF? A TALENT SCOUT! MAYBE FROM HOLLYWOOD OR BROADWAY!
STAGE DOOR
HAVE YOU A PART THAT IS WELL SUITED FOR ME!
YES, I HAVE A PART I THINK YOU CAN PLAY VERY WELL ON BROADWAY
HEAR THAT? I PLAY A PART ON BROADWAY!
BROADWAY
CHOP SUEY
BRING THE KIDDIES IN TO SEE SANTA CLAUS
LOOMDALES DEP

Arson At Faridabad

Stray Assaults And Stabbing In Dacca

DACCA, April 13.

Altogether thirteen cases of stray assaults were reported to-day, the victims including a woman. Three of these injured persons later expired in hospital and another, who was stabbed yesterday, also died to-day.

Some sensation was caused in Ramna side at about mid-day to-day, when a B. Sc. student of Dacca University was stabbed to death on a public thoroughfare in the vicinity of the University hostels. Immediately after the incident, a large number of students gathered on the spot and the situation became threatening. On receipt of information, Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Vice-Chancellor, along with Dr. M. Hasan and Mr. P. K. Ghosh, Government Pleader, immediately arrived there. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were also informed, and with their appearance on the scene with a large police force, the tension eased and the situation now is under control. Some of the students' hostels were searched in this connection

Several houses were burnt today at Faridabad, near Dacca.—A. P.

AHRAR LEADER EXTERNED

PESHAWAR, April 13.

Sheikh Hissamuddin, president of the All-India Ahrar Party, was served to-day with an externment order issued by the Frontier Government when the car in which he was returning from D. I. Khan stopped near Badhabher, seven miles south of Peshawar. He was taken to Attock to be removed across the boundary of the Frontier Province.

It will be recalled that an order under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was issued against him four days ago by the Provincial Government.—A. P.

Br. Ambassador To China At Singapore

SINGAPORE, April 12.

The British Ambassador to China Sir Archibald Clark-—Kerr arrived here to-day.

It is expected that he will take part in important talks with the British Commander-in-Chief in the Far East. Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham and other Service Chiefs and the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Shenton Thomas.—Reuter.

Legal Ruling Necessary

LONDON, April 12.

Some legal ruling from the Attorney General is believed to be necessary before American ships can sail to the Red Sea but this will not delay shipments which will be under way in the expectation of all legal formalities being settled while the ships are on the high seas. A number of United States ships now trading with the East coast of Africa will have their route extended to enable them to visit the Egyptian ports south of Port Said.—Reuter.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Here is a story of red tape and officialdom in India which I commend to (1) Government House, and (2) the American Consul for export to the U.S.A. It appears that a certain charming young American in Bombay, named Bill, happened to get a card at Christmas or a letter from an old friend in America who wanted to contact Bill whose full address he did not know. All he knew was that Bill was somewhere in Bombay. Being an imaginative sort of a fellow (as all Americans are) the friend in America addressed the letter to Bill care of the Governor of Bombay, taking the chance of it finding Bill. One day Bill got a long envelope from the Censor's office in which this letter from America was enclosed, which was, indeed, kind of the Censor's office. But accompanying it was a note—one of those official things with BXQ|LMN D.O. of..... etc. saying that Bill should in future inform his friends that he has no relation or connection or nothing whatever to do with His Excellency the Governor! I cannot reproduce the exact phraseology. But the gist of the letter was much the same. Now, I ask you, was the enclosing letter necessary?

Apropos the Governor of Bombay, I noticed his presence on Saturday at lunch-time and after in the Governor's pavilion of the C.C.I. He stayed on and watched the cricket most of the afternoon. With him was Lady Lumley, the Duchess of Roxburgh (Duchess, not Countess—"Onlooker" and "Sporting Times" please note), Sir H. P. and Lady Mody, Nooru Chinov and Lady Duggan. That was only in the Governor's Pavilion. But I made it a point of going round the whole club and I asked myself where were all the other Indian ladies and gentlemen on War Committees, on Red Cross Committee and the other Committees? Here was an effort made by Indian sportsmen to help the Red Cross and I cannot help saying that the way in which many of those alleged to be interested in the Red Cross and war work, responded was to say the least shockingly disappointing.

Why? Where were the wives of high officials who are constantly being photographed in connection with this and that Committee? How many members of the Red Cross Committee were present? Where were they? How many members of other War Committees were present? Why were troops not encouraged to attend the match? Why was the European Gymkhana pavilion only a quarter full? I notice that if on any occasion the Governor or Lady Lumley is present, the elite of our Society invariably find time to attend the function that goes for their presence at Committees too—but at other functions and at other meetings of the same Committees many of these ladies and gentlemen are not to be found. Surely it is time the Governor of Bombay, who has chosen the personnel of these various Committees, made some changes in them and "excused" some of the members permanently from attending and replaced them by others who are keener on war work or Red Cross work and who can find the time. Again and again one has to repeat that you'll never get anything done in this city till you get over the idea that only the titled and the elite should sit and decorate committees.

U. P. Government Does Not Budge An Inch

President Of All-India Hindi Journalists' Association Condemns Persecution Of "Sainik"

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Mr. M. C. Agarwalla, President of the All-India Hindi Journalists' Association has issued the following statement on the question of security demanded from the "Sainik" of Agra:—

"We had hoped that ultimately good sense would prevail on the U. P. Government and they would withdraw the unjust order demanding a security of rupees 6,000 from the "Sainik" paper and press of Agra; but we have been sadly disappointed. The Government are adamant, and they say that nothing further can be done in the matter. I have been insistently asked by the entire Hindi press to appeal to the U. P. Government to reconsider the matter in a spirit of toleration and justice, forgetting the past.

GOVT. ATTITUDE

"This demand of security of such a heavy amount is based on the publication of Sjt. Vinoba Bhave's statement during his satyagraha trial and not a single newspaper of the country withheld its publication. It was broadcast by a responsible News Agency and its broadcast was permitted by telegraph authorities. Why should then "Sainik" alone be selected for persecution? When the Government are being approached by authoritative newspaper representatives to rescind their unjust order, they should change their attitude. The action of the United Provinces Government is considered to be improper, when they do not see their error and continue to stick to their decision. Let the "Sainik" reappear after the withdrawal of the security order, and if it offends against law, it can be punished at once.

The United Provinces Government should be prepared in all reasonableness to discuss patiently this serious matter either with the President of the Newspaper Editors' Conference or with the President or Secretary of the All-India Hindi Journalists' Association. If they continue to be arbitrary, at least Hindi newspapers will see that the most arbitrary and unjust action of a Provincial Government is made an issue of countrywide agitation. I hope the question of prestige will not stand in the way of removing a cause of great resentment among newspapermen of the country."—A. P.

PORTUGAL, LAST REFUGE OF PEACE IN EUROPE

(Continued from Page 6)

Trawlers for Great Britain, for instance, are now being built in Lisbon dockyards.

Financially, the position of Portugal remains excellent, as may be judged from the reduction of the bank rate last February.

A year ago Dr. Salazar announced the final conversion of the external debt and so rounded off the remarkable rehabilitation of Portuguese finance which he effected in twelve years as Finance Minister, which office he relinquished shortly afterwards.

Dr. J. P. Costa Leite, who succeeded him, has been able to show the usual surplus in his budget for 1941, his estimated figure being half a million escudos.

All things considered, Portugal enjoys not only political stability but an economic prosperity which in the adverse circumstances both provide the highest tribute to the prudence and sagacity of her rulers.

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL

Expert On Desert Warfare

(BY THE MARQUESS OF DONEGALL.)

If you remember a film called "A Yank at Oxford", you will forgive if I paraphrase from memory. The American is in the train on his way to Oxford for his first term. Opposite him is sitting what eventually, though neither knows it, turns out to be his future tutor.

"You could take the whole of these islands," says the Yank, "and put them seven times over into the state of Kansas."

"Doubtless", replies the Professor, puffing his pipe, "but with what object?"

The tutor in that film, in so far as he was continually making this sort of remark, might have been modelled on General Wavell.

This type of mind cannot be called witty or humorous. But the devastating common-sense that emanates from it, just at the right moment, is so rare in this age of muddled thinking, that it comes like a refreshing breeze—and makes you laugh.

It is very peculiarly English. So much so that only we have a word for it, and the word is "droll." In order to display this faculty to its full advantage it is usual to feign denseness or slow thinking. Then, when no one is expecting it, you hit the nail right on the head with shattering precision.

★

General Wavell does not have to feign anything: whether it is strategy, hunting, shooting-skiing or fishing, his mind just works like that. He always does the thing that was utterly obvious—so obvious that to most people, it comes completely unexpectedly.

The only excuse for the following story is that it is true. Also it is typical of Wavell.

In the early days of the campaign now turned in our favour, the Italians were about to occupy Sidi Barrani. At a General Staff Conference, Wavell's officers had decided that the natural wells must be blown up before the Italians occupied the town.

"Just a minute, gentlemen", said Wavell, and asked for the Chief Commissariat Officer, who duly arrived. Wavell asked him whether the wells were used for our troops. He was informed that owing to the highly aperient nature of the water they had only been used for medicinal purposes. Wavell sent for the Chief Medical Officer.

"How much Epsom Salts have you got?" he asked. He was told that there was 40 tons and only 10 tons were needed as a reserve.

"All right, Gentlemen", said Wavell, "there is your answer. Don't blow the wells up. Put thirty tons of Epsom Salts into them!"

Again, when they evacuated Derna, the Italians, instead of laying a pipe-line to Benghazi, brought a lot of new-fangled distilling machines on lorries and proceeded to distil sea water for drinking purposes.

The R.A.F. soon discovered this and not unnaturally wanted to blow them all sky-high.

"Please don't do that," said Wavell at a meeting with the R. A. F. Chiefs, "at least not until I ask you to. If you do the enemy will only lay a pipe-line. Meantime, I suggest you make triply certain that you can blow the whole lot up at a minute's notice."

The result, of course, was that the R.A.F. blew them up just as our troops were to attack. The enemy had no time to lay a pipe-line and no choice but to surrender or run, thirst-maddened, to Benghazi. That's the beauty of Wavell. It's all so simple but the difficulty is to think of it.

★

Sir Archibald Wavell is a scholar of Winchester—the most difficult school in England at which to achieve a scholarship. His chief reading is military history and he wrote a famous biography of Lord Allenby.

In this biography there occurs a significant passage bearing on the recent rout of the Italians from Derna and Benghazi. Allenby had routd the Turks in 1918. The passage runs, quoting Allenby as saying:—

"In pursuit you must always stretch possibilities to the limit. Troops having beaten the enemy will want to rest. They must be given as objectives not those that you think they will reach, but the farthest they could possibly reach."

Has not Wavell been practising precisely what Allenby preached and he recorded?

Wavell is the world's greatest expert on desert warfare. They could quite safely make him Earl of Libya to-day. Not that he would care tuppence about that but it might annoy Mussolini a little.

INDIA'S CULTURAL UNITY

Rallying Point Of Diverse Cultures

BOLANGIR (Patna State), April 12.

The view that Indian culture of the present-day was a synthesis of practically all the cultures that had come to this country in the wake of foreign invasions, was expressed by Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar, presiding over the fifth session of the All-India Cultural Unity Conference held here to-day.

Dr. Bhandarkar said, "India is the country where different races penetrated and settled down at different times. If even within the historical period there were inroads of many foreign tribes and races, with their characteristic cultures and civilizations, shall we be far from right if we say that India was the rallying point of diverse cultures, which were welded and are still being welded into one, called Indian culture.—A. P.

'MUKHTEARS' IN ROLE OF SOLICITORS

PATNA, April 12.

The suggestion that Indian Mukhtears should take up the role of retained family solicitors, as in England, was made by Mr. Mohammad Yunus, Bar-at-Law, inaugurating the Bihar Mukhtears Conference at Arrah this morning.

Mr. Yunus said that this would to a great extent minimise the difficulty of finding out old documents and it would be of eminent service both to the lawyer, as a paying proposition, and to the client. He also suggested that Mukhtears should be engaged as public prosecutors before Magistrates instead of prosecuting inspectors of police and as assistant public prosecutors before the Sessions Court.—A. P.

BHOPAL,—His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal returned on Saturday afternoon after a two-day visit to Delhi where he was the guest of the Commander-in-Chief. During his stay it is learnt His Highness also had informal talk with His Excellency the Viceroy..

REST OF INDIA WIN BY NINE WICKETS

(Continued from Page 10)

ing only of those balls which allowed liberties. His score had taken 157 minutes. He reached the boundary four times (188-5-69). K. M. Jadhav joined Naidu. Neither were constrained and they rapidly climbed to 200. This figure was reached at 2-12 p.m. The Maharashtra innings had now lasted 208 minutes. In this past going Amir Elahi was particularly punished, he gave 14 runs. The next ten came in 7 minutes

FAST BATTING

At 217 the new ball was taken and Bannerjee bowled from the Churchgate end. This did not worry Jadhav. He sent Bannerjee twice to the rails off successive balls and then another boundary. Jadhav had now been batting 26 minutes for 39 runs. In this figure he had six fours—really bright cricket. But he reigned for only half an hour. A single had taken him opposite Saeed Ahmed. The latter spread-eagled his wicket (242-6-39).

O. T. Sarawate was the newcomer. The 250 of the innings came at 2-44. Sixty-seven runs had been made in 44 minutes.

Three minutes later Bannerjee claimed a victim. Naidu foolishly tampered with a rising ball going away from the wicket—sequel—a fast catch to Saeed Ahmed in the slips, which his safe hands accepted. (250-7-22).

The Rest of India changed their wicket-keeper, Amarnath deputising for Engineer. Y. N. Gokhale and Sarawate made the eighth pair. Some bad throwing gave Gokhale five instead of a single. This signalled 260. Saeed Ahmed was debitted with these five runs. Bannerjee got another wicket just before 3 p.m. Sarawate was held l.b.w. (261-2-3).

S. G. Shinde filled Sarawate's place. The new arrival waited till 269 to open his account. Then with a single he sent 270 up at 3-5 p.m. At this figure Amir Elahi was given the ball. Gokhale steered Bannerjee through the slips for four and had 280 hoisted. He got another four before the over closed off a similar stroke. This had him in his twenties. In six minutes another ten was put on.

Bannerjee was doing splendidly and at 291 he clean bowled Gokhale, who was promising to make a stand. The batsman made 24 and was impressive while he was at the crease (291-9-24).

M. K. Patwardhan was the last man in. He made Bannerjee's bag six. In attempting to hook a rising ball to leg he skied the ball for Nariman, who was a substitute in the field, accepted a soft catch. Maharashtra closed their innings at 3-30 p.m. with 295 made in 283 minutes.

The Rest of India were asked to make 117 to win with one day and seventy minutes of play to do it in.

Bannerjee proved to be the star bowler of his side again, he claimed 6 wickets in Maharashtra's second innings. Here, his analysis were:

O.	M.	R.	W.
21.1	5	69	6

Deodhar and his men came out to field a second time, quarter of an hour before tea. Vinoo Mankad and S. Bannerjee opened for the Rest of India the former faced Patwardhan for the first over. The second ball gave Mankad three runs. Then followed a wide ball.

Hazare got the ball at the opposite wicket. He yielded a brace to Mankad. Bannerjee opened his account with a boundary when he put Patwardhan past cover. The first ten minutes yielded 15 runs. and Mankad had entered double figures.

Patwardhan was taken off after two overs, Jadhav taking charge at 18. He sent down a maiden over and then tea was taken. Mankad stood with 12 and Bannerjee had scored four. The total at this second interval was 18 for no loss.

After tea Hazare bowled to Bannerjee. A single to the latter and two to Mankad from a stylish late cut, had twenty on the boards for the Rest of India. Jadhav yielded 8 runs in his first over after lunch and a single from Hazare raised 30. The innings was 20 minutes old. Mankad had also passed 20. Sarawate was tried out with the ball at 33 in place of Hazare. The latter, however, came on immediately at the other wicket. Mankad drove Sarawate to the off, the single run raised 40 in the boards. Thirty runs had come from Mankad. Bannerjee was one less ten He got this figure with a single of Sarawate. By this time Mankad had added six more runs to his credit. Deodhar put Shinde on to bowl at 48. He gave Mankad a single. Bannerjee played his next delivery, but failed to stop the ball fully letting it trickle on to his stumps. Bannerjee played sticky cricket for his ten

SECTION 144 AMENDED IN SECUNDERABAD

Grievances Of Railway Employees

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, April 12.

The District Magistrate of Secunderabad has issued orders amending Section 144 to the effect that meetings of the railway workers could be held in the railway jurisdiction.

It may be recalled that the order was issued last month apprehending reported trouble on a rumour that the workers were intending to take out a procession. The order was criticised by the officials of the employees' union and a deputation was led to the District Magistrate to cancel the order which prohibiting peaceful public meetings of the workers.

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY

"The Government of Hyderabad have not seriously set their mind to the industrialisation of the Dominions, while Mysore and other smaller States were feverishly engaged in building up heavy and small industries despite many handicaps, and were also helping thereby Britain's war effort", said Mr. M. Fathulla Khan, President of the Nizam's Railway Employees' Union, addressing a large gathering of railway employees.

Continuing his criticism of the Government's apathy in this respect, Mr. Khan proceeded that "though there was a show that something was being done but in reality the Government have been utterly indifferent in this respect."

He also referred to the aspirations of the employees of the railway and urged on the Government to intervene and bring about a satisfactory settlement of the present deadlock.

(49-1-10).

MUSHTAQ HITS OUT

Mushtaq Ali was sent out to Mankad. He broke his duck with his first stroke, taking a single off Shinde. This point signalled 50, made in forty-five minutes. Mushtaq was playing really bright cricket. He reached double figures in six minutes and put sixty on the telegraph boards. Mankad was also in a happy mood, if slower than Mushtaq, and reached forty in fine timing. The pair at the wicket carried the score to seventy in 55 minutes' play, despite Bannerjee's slow batting.

Jadhav dropped Mankad at 45 failing to hold a low fast one. Shinde suffering.

Things were happening fast, 80 was put up for the side Mushtaq had reached 20 in sixteen minutes. Then Mankad earned half a century in 65 minutes. The Rest of India had 90 on the boards shortly after.

CENTURY IN 76 MINUTES

With a hefty hit Mankad sent up the century. They had taken 78 minutes. The stands were in high glee as there was not a ball that brought runs.

Cheers and fast run getting saw the closure in real festival spirit—a fitting conclusion. Five minutes extra time was allowed in which 21 runs were hit up. The not outs Mushtaq and Mankad were with 54 and 53 respectively. Mushtaq had batted 31 minutes, probably faster than he has ever done. Mankad was hardly a whit behind his partner.

The Rest of India won by nine wickets.

Maharashtra (2nd innings):—

R. V. Bhajekar c Engineer b Bannerji	14
S. W. Sohoni lbw Bannerji	5
R. B. Nimbalkar c Nayudu b Saeed Ahmed	76
D. B. Deodhar st Engineer b Amir Elahi	69
V. S. Hazare lbw Amir Elahi	4
M. M. Naidu c Saeed Ahmed b Bannerji	22
K. M. Jadhav b Saeed Ahmed	39
C. T. Sarwate lbw Bannerji	3
Y. N. Gokhale b Bannerji	24
S. G. Shinde (not out)	8
M. K. Patwardhan c Substtitute b Bannerji	2
Extras	29
Total	295

Fall of wickets: 1|15; 2|20; 3|168; 4|179; 5|188; 6|242; 7|250; 8|261; 9|291, 10|295.

	O	M	R	W
Bannerji	21.1	5	69	6
Amarnath	12	4	29	0
C. K. Nayudu	7	1	25	0
Amir Elahi	19	3	81	2
Mankad	6	3	11	0
Saeed Ahmed	19	3	51	2

REST OF INDIA (2nd Innings)

Vinoo Mankad (not out)	53
S. Bannerji, b Shinde (played on)	10
Mushtaq Ali (not out)	54
Extras	2
Total (for 1 wicket)	119

Fall of wicket:—1|49.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Patwardhan	3	0	13	0
Hazare	7	0	20	0
Jadhav	4	1	21	0
Sarawate	7	0	21	0
Shinde	5	0	31	1
Deodhar	5	0	11	0

U. S. ACTION AGAINST AXIS SEA CAPTAINS

Will Germany Take Reprisal Steps?

LONDON, April 7.

The "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent cabled on April 5:

Germany contends that the Axis sea captains in America were justified in sabotaging their vessels according to messages reaching New York from neutral sources in Berlin.

Official circles in Berlin were unable to disclose these messages add, whether the German Government might take steps in reprisal against American owned industries and businesses in the Reich. These have been estimated in the German press to have a value of some £90,000,000, which American experts believe to be approximately correct. This figure does not include loans or Government credit.

The Consular officials said that meanwhile seven Americans and perhaps others were believed to have been seized by the police in Berlin and taken to headquarters for routine questioning regarding passports and permits.

All were believed to have been released subsequently.

The officials said that they had been informed definitely only of three cases, including those of Mr. John Paul Dickson, the 'Chicago Tribune' and Mutual Broadcasting System reporter, and Mr. Arthur E. Dunning, Secretary for 30 years to the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, who were both at liberty again

Pt. Sunderlal's Appeal To Students

A public lecture was arranged at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, under the auspices of the Fort Students' Union (Spinning Club) at Bai Kabibai Hindu High School's Hall. There was a huge attendance of students and the public, a good number of Muslims being present.

Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, on the proposal of Mr. P. M. Joshi, the Organiser of the Union, took the chair.

Pandit Sunderlalji said "To whom shall I speak? To young ones or the old. I have got the golden opportunity to speak to younger generation." He explained the reason why for the last twenty two years the National Week was being celebrated in India.

"Students" he said, "If you want to serve your nation then you have to keep love in your heart. If you will work separately, and by division among yourselves, then you will never get 'Swaraj' even though you fill the jails. And you will not serve the cause of your nation unless you learn to understand the forty crores. You will not get liberty. You are not lacking in strength, wealth or knowledge. To-day, Hindus are in a majority, and if they will learn to love the minorities, then unity is within reach.'

Mr. Joshi thanking the President and Pandit Sunderlalji on behalf of the Union said, "The principal aim of the Union is to popularize the constructive programme, laid down before the Nation by Mahatma Gandhiji among the students, and they wished to demonstrate how the students could help the cause of Nation.

After the singing of the National Anthem "Vande Matram" the meeting dispersed.

Agricultural Credit

Punjab Finance Minister On "Hasty" Debt Legislation

LAHORE, April 12.

"In the naturally anxious haste with which Debt Legislation has been undertaken all over the country in the past few years, there appears to be some danger that agricultural credit may suffer a serious setback if proper substitutes for old means of credit are not found", observed Sir Manoharlal, Finance Minister, Punjab, inaugurating the second conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics.

He deplored that the Reserve Bank, though charged with agricultural credit as one of its special functions, had indicated no firm solution. The problem of relief from the scourge of indebtedness, he continued, had caused particular anxiety in the Punjab and definite attempts at solution had been made. It seemed to him that they were furthest from devising and settling upon adequate machinery for agricultural credit—while the need for such credit was unquestioned.

AIM OF THE SOCIETY

Khan Bahadur Mian Afzal Hussain, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, in welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Reception Committee reminded them that the chief aim of their society was to promote the investigation, study and improvement of the economic and social conditions of agriculture and rural life, and this was the fundamental problem of this country. As a province which might well claim to be in the forefront in agricultural and co-operative development the Punjab offered them many problems of absorbing interest.—A. P.

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Rest Of India Win By Nine Wickets

Glorious Cricket Closes Festival Match: Big Hitting By Mushtaq Ali

The Festival Match between the Rest of India and Maharashtra in aid of the Red Cross ended on Sunday in true festive atmosphere. Maharashtra at close of play on Saturday had collected 61 for the loss of two in their follow on.

They entered on their efforts on Sunday morning cautiously.

Deodhar and Nimbalkar between them put on 148 runs for the third wicket when the latter left. Another cheap wicket followed and at lunch the total was 183 for four. Then came a collapse as on Saturday and the innings closed at 3-30 p.m. for 295.

The redeeming phase after lunch was a really bright bit of cricket by K. M. Jadhav who hit up in hearty style 39 runs in 26 minutes. This performance, however, was to be bettered before the close.

BRILLIANT FIELDING

Bhaya and Gul Mahomed deserve praise. Their fielding was an education. They worked untiringly. Their picking up and throwing in was splendid. If Bombay's cricketers could have the occasion to watch these fielders at work in the course of three or four matches, they would learn much. Incidentally, the writer noticed Bhajekar doing some really fine fielding when the Rest of India were batting.

Mr. S. Banerjee who took 6 wickets for 69.

117 IN 70 MINUTES

When the Rest of India went in a quarter of an hour before tea time they had to make 117 in 70 minutes. They got this, being allowed only five minutes extra time. It would have been foolish to expect people to turn out to see 21 runs scored on the following day. These 21 runs were scored in the last six minutes of play. Vinoo Mankad and S. Bannerjee opened for the Rest of India. Bannerjee was sticky but Mankad was enterprising and runs came fast, but not fast enough to avoid the game to continue for a spell on Monday.

With the score at 49 Bannerjee left with 10. Mushtaq Ali came to the crease 25 minutes before the official closing time and the stands rose to cheer him asking for fireworks. He did not disappoint them as he and Mankad added seventy runs in the last twenty-five minutes plus five. Mushtaq hit everything and in the half hour he was allowed at the crease he hit up 50 in glorious style. Mankad was infected by Mushtaq festive spirit and there was hardly a ball he did not score off. In the last half hour there was nothing but cheering as everything on the field was activity itself—a real glorious close to a festival match.

Sunday would have been the last day in the Festival Match had it not been decided that play, if necessary should be continued for a fifth day. There was plenty of sunshine but a nice breeze tempered the heat of Easter morn.

R. B. Nimbalkar (22) and D. B. Deodhar (21) resumed Maharashtra's inning Bannerjee, who bowled first, nearly had Nimbalkar a victim off his first ball, when a nice breaking ball just missed the bails. Nimbalkar took two with a stroke to square leg off his next ball. Then turned him to the leg for four, which sent 70 up for his side. He drove Bannerjee past mid-off, and ran a brace to reach 30 himself.

Saeed Ahmed was entrusted with the attack from the Club end. He gave a single to each batsman. "Bowled" was shouted from the stands when, after Saeed Ahmed's last ball, Deodhar's middle-stump fell. The mischief was done off the wicket keeper's pads. Thirteen runs were added in the first quarter of an hour.

Nimbalkar was batting confidently. He put Maharashtra at eighty with a hook to the leg side, which gave him four off Saeed Ahmed's bowling.

At 84 Vinoo Mankad was tried with the ball vice Bannerjee.

AMARNATH DROPS ONE

Nimbalkar gave a hot catch to Amarnath, at first slip, which the latter failed to hold. Nimbalkar had 38 to his credit. Mankad was the bowler to suffer.

A single off Mankad's bowling gave Maharashtra 90. Nimbalkar then crisply cut the same bowler for four to get his own total to forty. Amir Elahi relieved Saeed Ahmed at 94. Rangnekar's butterfingers allowed Deodhar four off the fourth ball of the over. A single only should have been given to the batsman. Amir Elahi's previous two balls were puzzlers for the Professor.

At 11-37 a.m. Deodhar cut Amir Elahi for two and sent the century up with the inning 111 minutes old.

At the other end Nimbalkar got a brace of Mankad and reached his individual 50 with 88 minutes work at the crease. Nimbalkar on Sunday morning was doing the bulk of scoring. Deodhar was satisfied with a sedate and slow existence. He, however, strongly sent Major Nayudu to the leg boundary. The Major had taken over from Mankad at 107. His first over had yielded seven runs. The same bowler granted some more runs and Maharashtra reached 120 at 11-50 a.m. The third partnership had added 100 runs so far. Nimbalkar got past 60 five minutes later when he got Amir Elahi away past cover for four. A single by the batsman put Deodhar opposite Amir Elahi. He smartly cut him and got a two. This gave him 40 Bannerjee who had retired from the field for a spell, returned and was put on immediately. He gave Deodhar a brace. Another change in bowling was effected at 131, Amarnath relieved Amir Elahi. He granted a single to Deodhar. Nimbalkar got his last ball to the boundary with a powerful stroke. The batsman travelled past 60. Shortly after the board indicated 140 for Maharashtra. A fruitful partnership was in progress.

A beautiful boundary-drive past Bannerjee to the screen behind him brought well earned applause to Deodhar. The batsman was now one short of fifty.

DEODHAR REACHES FIFTY

A single by Nimbalkar off Amarnath put Deodhar opposite this bowler. The batter nicely turned him to the leg side got a brace and travelled past 50. Deodhar's half century had taken him 110 minutes. In this time he had reached the boundary on four occasions.

Saeed Ahmed, who had taken the ball from Bannerjee, allowed Maharashtra to peak 150 at 12-18 p.m. Nimbalkar was not standing at 71, his captain was one past fifty.

After some more lime juice Major Nayudu had another spell of bowling. He kept on Saeed Ahmed opposite. This bowler got a wicket. Nimbalkar tried to lift him to the square leg, the ball went low, and Major Nayudu took a brilliant catch. Nimbalkar made 76 in brilliant style. He should have left at half his leaving total had Amarnath accepted a catch at that figure. Nimbalkar's handsome total included eight fours.

Nimbalkar with Deodhar was responsible for 148 runs for the third wicket. This was splendid as Maharashtra's fall of wickets to start with was: one for fifteen, two for twenty. V. S. Hazare joined Deodhar. The new comer was in difficulties facing Amarnath.

One hundred and seventy went up in fifteen minutes from lunch. Just after this Deodhar earned sixty. A confident appeal by Amir Elahi against Deodhar for l.b.w. followed it was turned down by the umpire.

SIDES LEVEL

Maharashtra equalled the total of the Rest of India at 12-52 when Hazare got Amir Elahi past cover for two. Hazare, however, left off Amir Elahi's next ball, he was held out for obstruction (179-4-4).

M. M. Nayudu was next in. A single by Deodhar raised 180. Three more runs and the teams went in for lunch. Deodhar was batting with 67 and Naidu had opened his account with a single.

DEODHAR OUT

After lunch Deodhar faced Saeed Ahmed. The latter conceded five runs. Amir Elahi bowled from the Club end and with his second ball he tempted Deodhar out of his crease. The batsmen failed to connect and Engineer had his bails off. Deodhar for his 69 had played a captain's innings. Throughout he was cautious scor-

(Continued on Page 9)

The members of the All-India and the Maharashtra teams at lunch with the Governor of Bombay at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday.

FESTIVAL CRICKET

Nine Wickets Victory For The Rest

NIMBALKAR AND DEODHAR'S PRAISEWORTHY EFFORTS TO AVOID COMPLETE ROUT

Banerjee Bags Ten Wickets

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

I was rather amused to hear on Saturday afternoon that C.C.I. wanted the Festival Match to be continued on Monday. It was meaningless. If they were really keen on it, they should have declared it before Major Nayudu enforced the follow on. After Maharashtra entered into their second venture, it did not take long to guess the limit of the engagement.

DEODHAR'S GRIT

It must be said to the immense credit of Nimbalkar and Deodhar, the overnight not outs, that they fought courageously to knock off 78 and 69 respectively. From 20 for 2 wickets, they raised the total to 168 for the third. When it seemed that Nimbalkar was heading for his century, he succumbed to Saeed Ahmed. Hazare met his bogey in Amir Elahi and lost his wicket nervously for 4. Deodhar also found his Nemesis in the Punjab spin bowler. It is high time as I have often marked before, that our batsmen learnt how to play and punish this type of bowling. It is no credit to first-rate batsmen that they should fumble at them.

BANNERJEE'S FEAT

With the dismissal of the star batsmen, there was a touch of easiness about the game. Everybody tried to hit the wickets in the manner Mushtaq Ali had done in the previous day to victimise Sohoni and thereby gave away many a run. Jadhav made things look cheerful for a while by opening his shoulders to Bannerjee. But the Jamnagar bowler had his revenge by dismissing four of the remaining batsmen. On the whole, he captured 6 wickets for 69, and 10 in all for 142. It was a great feat no doubt. I must add that Fali Nariman who had fielded as a substitute most of the time was exceedingly conspicuous and helpful in saving runs.

LIGHT-HEARTED BATTING

Maharashtra having collected 295, the Rest had only 119 runs to make to win the match. They did it with the loss of one wicket only. Vinoo Mankad and Mushtaq Ali, batting with all the dash and freedom they were capable of compiled them with an allowance of extra 5 minutes.

It is true Maharashtr lost the match but they were not disgraced in any way. They fought like Champions to the last and compelled their redoubtable rivals to bring forth all their skill in the game to conquer them. Therein lies their credit, and Deodhar has every reason to be proud of it.

Nayudu has done well, indeed, to win the match and has shown incidentally that he is still very good. The catch he held off Nimbalkar at short leg was really admirable!

This tie may be repeated every year with profit to all concerned.

NEW DELHI,—Second Lieutenant Drozanetti Vivaldo, a prisoner of war, has escaped from the prisoners of war camp, Bangalore, says a Press Note.

Through 'Mel-Milap'

Convert The Bogey Into A Brother!

"Let Us Not Be Scared Away By What Looks Like Frightful Spectre Of Communalism" Says Mr. M. D. Yunus

HAZARIBAGH, April 13.

"One perpetual source of discord and disunity will remain so long as the so-called "male nations" of the world do not abandon the insensate game of maintaining harems of weaker nations. To appeal to those who have lust of domination is to appeal to Philip drunk. The real question is how to make Philip sober", observed Mr. M. D. Yunus, Bar-at-Law, presiding over the second annual session of the Bihar Mel-Milap (or Bihar Provincial Unity Conference) here to-day.

DANGER TO WORLD PEACE.

Mr. Yunus said, "It is the fashion in India to-day to trot the Hindu-Muslim problem as a supreme obstacle to Indians ever becoming a nation. I have heard a great sage saying that if it is a truism that communal differences are fundamental conditions of foreign supremacy in India, it is equally a truism that foreign supremacy over such a vast section of humanity as the Indian population is a perpetual danger not only to the establishment of communal harmony in India but to world peace."

Mr. Yunus continued, "there is to be exact, no such thing as the Hindu and the Muslim question; the truth is that the relations between Hindus and Muslims of different classes and different parts form in each case a separate question which may not have any connection with that between different classes of the two communities save for the natural sympathy which every Hindu and Muslim has for his own co-religionists."

VERY LITTLE DIFFERENCE

The vast majority of the Indian population, Hindus and Muslims, in spite of the occasional fratricidal riots, have very little difference between themselves. In fact in the political economy of the life of ninety per cent of the Indian population the different functions of labour and occupation have been so equally distributed among the Hindus and Muslims that it is practically impossible for the two communities to be at continual war with one another. If Hindu cultivators grow vegetables, it is Muslim Kunjras who sell them."

Mr. Yunus said, "It is thus in every department of life; nay, even the religious ceremonies of one community often require things which can be supplied only by members of the other community. Thus for all practical purposes the two communities have lived and grown up side by side with common interests and complimentary occupations.

THE ANIMAL IN MAN!

Mr. Yunus observed "Across the centuries, dynasties have changed and empires crumbled in the distant metropolis and the lamp of civilisation and learning has been lighted in cities and towns and out there and in sequestered fields, the ploughman of one community has sowed and reaped and the artisan of another has sold his wares in the bazar in ignorance of history and current politics. There may have been scuffles in the market place of a noon and where in this world have there not been such outbreaks? And if the Indian sun embrowns the skin it roughens the temper and sets the blood tingling through the veins."

Mr. Yunus said "it is the animal, the eternal rowdy in man; it has its place and it should be worked off. In other countries the state utilises it in the army, navy and air force. In a land like ours the pettiness of cultured servility makes use of it in advancing party and communal politics.

WHAT JOY, O, WHAT JOY!

"For most of us, the trouble is that deep down in our hearts we do not like to have brothers to share in the parental affections and assets. If collectively and individually we made it a point not to be scared away by what looks like a frightful spectre through the mist of prejudice and the distance of ignorance but resolutely made an effort to come near and convert the bogey into a man and brother, we should make discoveries more astounding than that made by stout Cortez and his men standing on the peak of Darien. Humanity has too long been drifting derelict in an ocean of hatred and despair. What joy, O, what joy, if one finds that those whom one was regarding as monsters of the deep are but similar human beings in a similar quandary and that if they knew each other they could easily, with their united effort, save themselves."—A. P.

Fazlul Huq Condemns Rioting

Says, He Will Consider Hindu Or Muslim Blood As His Own

DACCA, April 12.

The Chief Minister Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq left for Calcutta by to-day's mail.

On the eve of his departure, Mr. Huq signed a statement condemning the desecration, both of mosques and temples and stating that he would consider any more shedding of Hindu or Muslim blood as the shedding of his own blood.

This statement of the Chief Minister will be printed and distributed all over the city and the district.

The Hon. Nawab Bahadur of Dacca and Mr. J. C. Gupta, M.L.A. arrived here to-day, and the latter is proceeding to the affected area in Narayanganj sub-division. —A. P.

Ministers Confer With Peace Committee

DACCA, April 12.

One person was stabbed near Dolaigunj railway station and another at Gandaria yesterday evening while two cases of stray assault were reported this morning from Nawabgunj. One of these injured at Rahamatgunj yesterday expired in hospital to-day.

The Chief Miniser Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq and the Revenue Minister Sir B. P. Singh Roy, met the members of the Central Peace Committee yesterday afternoon and discussed the situation with them for several hours.

The total number of arrests made in this area till yesterday was 427.—A. P.

Danish Minister In Washington Recalled

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The Danish Foreign Office in Copenhagen has recalled the Danish Minister in Washington after acknowledging receipt of his report of the Agreement by which the United States is to take over bases in Greenland.—Reuter.

Afghan-Japanese Commerce Talks

LONDON, April 12.

Afghanistan-Japan commercial conversations started to-day with an unofficial meeting between eight Afghan delegates led by the vice-Minister for Economy, Ghulam Ghaus Khan and 60 Japanese. Reuter.

PATNA.—An examination for selection of 32 Apprentice Mechanics for Mechanical, Electrical and Operating Departments of the East Indian Railway will be held on June 2, 1941. Application forms and details may be obtained from the Principal, Technical, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

AN OFFER AND A THREAT

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY

WITH CHARLIE APPARENTLY DROWNED IN THE WELL AND KIRK BURIED IN A VICIOUS RED ANT HILL, GINA IS HELPLESS IN KEENO'S POWER...
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ALFRED ANDRIOLA
12-3
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HOW CAN I SAVE KIRK BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE?
ALL THIS IS YOURS—AND THE WORLD BESIDES—AS THE WIFE OF KEENO!
THIS MANIAC THINKS HE LOVES ME—PERHAPS...
BRING KIRK BACK OR I'LL THROW MYSELF FROM THIS WINDOW!
DON'T! THAT'S A DROP OF A HUNDRED FEET!

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